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FIRST

LATIN LESSONS.

BY

IRENE HOLBROOK,

OF THE NATIONAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY, LEBANON, OHIO.

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO

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HOLBROOK'S LAT. LESS.
E-P 16

PREFACE.

In passing from a known to an unknown language, we should use the shortest, easiest, and most direct route. This will be accomplished by first selecting the points in the unknown language which are similar to those in the known.

The noun, the name, being the first and simplest part of speech, and differing very little in its general uses in the different languages, is that which one would naturally select as the first to present to a learner; its declensions and simpler uses are readily understood by beginners. In connection with these, other declined forms can be introduced as they resemble the nouns, the adjectives with noun of the same declension, and afterward pronouns.

The verb being the hill of difficulty in all languages should be attempted last, and should be presented to the pupil not as mere work to memorize, but as a simple and beautiful system, which the mind seizes with satisfaction when presented in its logical relations.

This is the plan which has been followed in these First Latin Lessons; nevertheless the exercises consist from the beginning of complete sentences, as the verb is introduced at first in its simplest form in the third person singular and plural.

The constructions and rules are presented under the same plan, carrying the learner along so gradually and so naturally that he scarcely knows when he steps from an old idea to a new.

The exercises consist, with very few exceptions, of sentences taken from Cæsar's Commentaries, thus a vocabulary of classical Latin is formed in the very beginning.

The exercises in English to be translated into Latin corre-

spond with each Latin exercise, so that the English exercises are in fact review lessons.

The notes are arranged for the use of both teacher and pupil; the teacher should examine carefully the explanations of a lesson in the notes, previous to assigning it to the class; the pupil should consult the notes constantly, as all explanations necessary to a thorough understanding of the lesson are there given.

References are made for all the paradigms and rules to four grammars,—Andrews and Stoddard's, Allen and Grenough's, Harkness's (latest edition) and Bartholomew's. There is given, however, for the help of the teacher in harmonizing the class in the memorizing of rules, where several grammars are used in the same class, a list of twenty rules, which the pupils may learn as the constructions are presented in the lessons. *See page* 71.

The programmes for parsing, on page 74, should be used in whole or in part from the first. The outline of the verb (page 79) does not correspond in full with the presentation by any grammar, but, after using this analysis, the class can readily pass to the philological discussion as given by the latest grammars; this analysis is preferred as being very much more easy and simple, and one which more quickly than any other makes the pupil perfectly at home in the verb.

There are four vocabularies, two special and two general; the special, Latin-English and English-Latin, contain the verbs of the third person singular and plural used in the lessons previous to the formal introduction of the verb; the general, Latin-English and English-Latin, contain all the words used in the entire book with their derivation and parts.

I. H.

LEBANON, OHIO, *June* 15, 1882.

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FIRST

LATIN LESSONS.

EXERCISE I.

Nouns of First Declension. Subject of a Finite Verb.

1. Causa est. 2. Belgæ sunt. 3. Provinciæ sunt. 4. Ora est. 5. Injuriæ sunt. 6. Natura est. 7. Insidiæ sunt. 8. Fortuna est. 9. Puellæ sunt. 10. Geneva est. 11. Garumna est. 12. Ripæ sunt.

VOCABULARY.

Est, *is.* **Sunt,** *are.*

EXERCISE 2.

1. Causes are. 2. The bank is. 3. Fortunes are. 4. The girl is. 5. Fortunes are snares. 6. The province is.

EXERCISE 3.

Object of a Transitive Verb.

1. Galba nautam mittit. 2. Nautæ injuriam non volunt. 3. Galba moram vult. 4. Galba materias habet. 5. Filiæ fortunam temptant. 6. Nautæ gratiam volunt. 7. Galba copias habet. 8. Mosa insulam facit. 9. Co-

piæ materias habent. 10. Galba sententias habet. 11. Filiæ non fugam volunt. 12. Mosa ripas habet.

VOCABULARY.

Habet, *has.*	**Habent,** *have.*
Facit, *makes.*	**Faciunt,** *make.*
Mittit, *sends.*	**Mittunt,** *send.*
Temptat, *tries.*	**Temptant,** *try.*
Vult, *wishes.*	**Volunt,** *wish.*

EXERCISE 4.

1. The daughter wishes favor. 2. Galba has daughters. 3. The sailors have opinions. 4. The daughters have not opinions. 5. The Meuse has a bank. 6. The forces desire delay. 7. Galba tries fortune. 8. The sailors send the daughters. 9. Galba sends material. 10. The sailor tries not fortune. 11. The daughter has material. 12. The daughters desire not delay.

EXERCISE 5.

Nouns of Second Declension, Masculine. Nominative and Accusative.

1. Helvetii Gallos præcedunt. 2. Rhodanus fluit. 3. Divitiacus memoriam tenet. 4. Veragri vicos habent. 5. Mosa agros dividit. 6. Locus est. 7. Galba copias capit. 8. Legatus servos occidit. 9. Servi fugam petunt. 10. Legatus tribunos monet. 11. Labienus locum munit. 12. Romani Servium Galbam legatum mittunt.

EXERCISE 6.

1. Divitiacus kills the embassador. 2. The Romans have fields. 3. The slave kills the Roman. 4. Galba

holds the forces. 5. The Helvetians send embassadors. 6. The Romans hold not the remembrance. 7. The Belgians excel the Gauls. 8. Labienus, the lieutenant, takes the villages. 9. The lieutenant, Servius Galba, has forces. 10. The Romans have lieutenants and tribunes. 11. The Gauls have slaves and lands and forces. 12. Labienus, the lieutenant, fortifies the place.

EXERCISE 7.

Nouns of Second Declension, Neuter. Genitive Limiting a Noun.

1. Divitiacus regnum tenet. 2. Viri regna tenent. 3. Viri vicos et ædificia et frumentum incendunt. 4. Galli castra incendunt. 5. Geneva est oppidum Gallorum[1]. 6. Labienus signum dat. 7. Oppida Gallorum legatos mittunt. 8. Galba castra movet. 9. Populi imperium et agros habent. 10. Divitiacus imperium Britanniæ tenet. 11. Helvetii agros Sequanorum vastant. 12. Romani oppidum Genevam expugnant. 13. Titus Labienus legatus oppidum occupat. 14. Germani agros Helvetiorum vastant.

EXERCISE 8.

1. The men give the signal. 2. The Gauls have towns, and villages, and buildings. 3. The Romans destroy the fields and towns of the Britons. 4. Labienus seizes the camp of the Gauls. 5. The Germans have kingdoms. 6. The Garonne separates the fields of the Gauls. 7. Titus Labienus is a lieutenant. 8. The Helvetians and Sequanians devastate the fields of the Romans. 9. The men burn a town and village. 10. The towns send em-

bassadors. 11. The slaves of the towns warn the tribunes. 12. The Helvetians burn the camp of the Romans.

EXERCISE 9.

Masculine and Feminine Nouns of Third Declension. Dative of Indirect Object.

1. Milites Cæsari[1] parent. 2. Orgetorix pacem et amicitiam confirmat. 3. Dux Dumnorigi[2], fratri Divitiaci persuadet. 4. Negotium parti placet. 5. Orgetorix legationem civitatibus suscipit. 6. Milites conveniunt. 7. Altitudo fossæ est. 8. Dumnorix filiam Orgetorigis ducit. 9. Dux Cæsari negotium nunciat. 10. Galli imperiis student. 11. Galli persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobrigis finitimis[3]. 12. Cæsar legatis respondit. 13. Orgetorix persuadet Castico Catamantalœdis filio. 14. Orgetorix civitati persuadet. 15. Ariovistus est rex Germanorum.

EXERCISE 10.

1. The embassadors respond to Cæsar. 2. The hostages are pleasing to the Romans. 3. Orgetorix sends (his) daughter to Dumnorix. 4. The Romans strive for the empire of the Gauls. 5. Orgetorix persuades the Helvetians and Sequanians. 6. Labienus, the lieutenant, responds to the embassadors. 7. The hostage obeys not the leader. 8. The soldiers please Cæsar and Labienus. 9. The leader undertakes the embassy to the states. 10. Cæsar persuades Ariovistus, the king of the Germans. 11. Galba sends material to the soldiers. 12. Ariovistus obeys Cæsar, the general.

EXERCISE 11.

Neuter Nouns of Third Declension. Accusative and Ablative with a Preposition.

1. Orgetorix legationem ad civitates suscipit. 2. Dumnorix filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium ducit. 3. Apud Helvetios Orgetorix est. 4. Galli cum Germanis contendunt. 5. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes et partem oceani pertinet. 6. Dux maturat ab urbe et in Galliam venit. 7. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum copias ducunt et in[1] Æduorum fines veniunt. 8. Ædui legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt. 9. Flumen est Arar. 10. Flumen per fines Æduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum fluit. 11. Sunt itinera. 12. Cæsar in[2] Gallia in hibernis est. 13. Seduni ab finibus Allobrogum et ab Lemanno et ab flumine Rhodano ad Alpes pertinent. 14. Caius Volusenus, tribunus militum ad Galbam currit. 15. Legati, principes civitatum ad Cæsarem veniunt.

EXERCISE 12.

1. Cæsar comes into Gaul. 2. Orgetorix leads the daughter in(to) marriage. 3. The Helvetians come into the territories of the Sequanians. 4. The Garonne is a river. 5. Cæsar is in Italy. 6. The Helvetians extend from the Germans to the Gauls. 7. The tribune of the soldiers runs to Cæsar. 8. The embassadors of the Helvetians come to Galba. 9. Galba hastens from Gaul and comes into the city. 10. The soldiers come from Aquitania to the Pyrenees mountains. 11. The Gauls send embassadors to Cæsar. 12. Cæsar is among the Germans.

EXERCISE 13.

Adjectives of First and Second Declensions.

1. Dux magnum numerum militum habet. 2. Galli novis imperiis[1] student. 3. Cæsar in Italiam magnis itineribus[2] contendit, et novas ibi legiones conscribit. 4. Multi milites castra ex loco movent. 5. Dux dat negotium Senonibus et reliquis Gallis. 6. Galli reliqua ædificia incendunt. 7. Magno cum periculo et magnis cum portoriis mercatores veniunt. 8. Galba vallo[2] et fossa locum munit. 9. Helvetii reliquas civitates solicitant. 10. Usipites et item Tencteri cum magna multitudine hominum flumen Rhenum transeunt. 11. Galba cum reliquis cohortibus legionis in vico Veragrorum hiemat. 12. Palus est[3] magna inter castra atque oppidum. 13. Milites in aperto loco paucas stationes vident.

EXERCISE 14.

Adjectives of First and Second Declension.—Continued. Genitive in ius, Dative in i.

1. Est[1] omnino in Gallia legio una. 2. Neuter initium facit. 3. Ibi Galba præsidium ponit, et in altera parte fluminis[2] Quintum Titurium Sabinum cum cohortibus relinquit. 4. Sunt omnino itinera duo (two), unum per Sequanos, alterum per provinciam. 5. Galliæ[3] una pars initium a flumine Rhodano capit. 6. Cæsar in alterum locum currit. 7. Dux arma uni militi dat. 8. Cæsar populos totius oppidi occidit. 9. Romani non ullam facultatem in navibus habent. 10. Ubii ad alteram partem veniunt. 11. Cæsar uno prœlio[4] bellum Venetorum et totius oræ maritimæ conficit.

EXERCISE 15.

1. Cæsar has many good soldiers. 2. Galba enrolls a new legion. 3. Cæsar burns the remaining buildings. 4. The men travel with many dangers. 5. Cæsar comes with a small legion of soldiers. 6. The General comes into Gaul by great marches. 7. Galba fortifies the town by a high wall. 8. There is a good road through the province. 9. The soldiers cross the broad river Rhine. 10. Galba makes a beginning of the journey. 11. The Romans are eager for a new government. 12. The Gauls have a great number of hostages.

EXERCISE 16.

Adjectives of Third Declension.

1. Helvetii de finibus cum omnibus copiis exeunt. 2. Orgetorix ad judicium omnem familiam et omnes clientes et obæratos cogit. 3. Helvetii oppida omnia, vicos et reliqua privata ædificia incendunt. 4. Sunt omnino itinera duo, unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, alterum per provinciam. 5. Flumen Arar per fines Æduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum incredibili lenitate[1] fluit. 6. Est[2] vallis magna et tumulus terrenus grandis. 7. Dux fidelis omnes copias Belgarum videt. 8. Tempus est breve. 9. Prœlium est equestre. 10. Equi sunt celeres. 11. Mulieres debiles Cæsarem implorant. 12. Roma est urbs vetus[3]. 13. Romani sunt divites[4]. 14. Viri fortes legationis principem locum obtinent. 15. Helvetii supplices pacem petunt. 16. Mulieres sunt felices. 17. Germani non pares nostris (our) militibus[5] sunt.

EXERCISE 17.

1. The road is narrow and difficult. 2. There is a high mound. 3. The brave generals go out from the territories. 4. The men burn all the villages. 5. The smoothness of the river Arar is incredible. 6. The general grants a short time to the suppliant women. 7. Good men seek happy peace. 8. The brave general sees a cavalry battle. 9. The mild women seek gentle peace. 10. All horses are not swift. 11. A high mound is near a valley. 12. All the forces of the Belgians see the brave general.

EXERCISE 18.

Comparison of Adjectives. Comparative and Superlative.

1. Grandior multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transit (is crossing). 2. Jura est mons altissimus[1]. 3. Rhenus est flumen latissimum et altissimum. 4. Belgæ ad inferiorem partem fluminis[2] Rheni pertinent. 5. Galli loca superiora occupant. 6. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus[3] est Orgetorix. 7. Milites sunt Cæsari[4] utilissimi.

EXERCISE 19.

Comparative and Superlative—Continued. Ablative with Comparative.

1. Cæsar in Galliam ulteriorem per Alpes contendit. 2. Belgæ sunt fortiores Aquitanis[1]. 3. Milites sunt fortiores imperatore. 4. Milites fortiores quam imperator sunt. 5. Cæsar est in citeriore Gallia in hibernis. 6. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum proximumque[2] Helvetiorum finibus est Geneva. 7. Nihil virtute melius est. 8. Labienus summum[3] montem occupat.

EXERCISE 20.

1. Orgetorix sees a very broad and very deep river. 2. A very great multitude of soldiers comes. 3. Galba sees the higher mountain. 4. The generals are more useful to Cæsar. 5. The Gauls have the highest places. 6. Among the Romans Galba is a very great general. 7. Cæsar is a greater general than Galba. 8. The Germans are more useful to Cæsar than the Gauls. 9. Of all these (horum) the Belgians are the bravest. 10. The Rhine is a deeper river than the Rhone. 11. Cæsar comes into nearer Gaul. 12. Cæsar is braver than any other Roman general.

EXERCISE 21.

Nouns of Fourth Declension.

1. Cæsar magnum numerum equitatus[1] semper habet. 2. Dux in conspectu hostium est. 3. Hostes impetum militum sustinent. 4. Sequani itinere[2] exercitum prohibent. 5. Cæsar ab Allobrogibus in Sequanos exercitum ducit. 6. Dux Romanus Helvetios repentino adventu commovit. 7. Dux a dextro cornu prœlium committit. 8. Cæsar ad exercitum venit. 9. Belgæ magnam auctoritatem magnosque spiritus sumunt. 10. Cæsar omnem senatum convenire (to convene) jubet. 11. Cæsar in fines Suessionum exercitum ducit et magno itinere ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit[3]. 12. Pueri mulieresque ex muro passis (outstretched) manibus[4] pacem ab Romanis petunt.

EXERCISE 22.

1. The Sequanians have large armies. 2. The enemies see the right wing of the army. 3. Cæsar leads the army

against the Helvetians. 4. The bands of the enemy are in sight. 5. The enemies have large and brave bands of soldiers. 6. Cæsar's cavalry is braver than the other soldiers. 7. All the senate sends letters to Cæsar and to the army. 8. The Belgians have more courage than the Helvetians. 9. Cæsar comes to the right wing of the army and calls the brave commanders of the cavalry. 10. The soldiers see the bands of boys and girls in the town. 11. The left wing of the army commences battle. 12. The attack of the entire enemy is very brave.

EXERCISE 23.

Nouns of Fifth Declension.

1. Duces diem dicunt[1]. 2. Cæsar fidem Gallis dat. 3. Cæsar Divitiaco maximam fidem habet. 4. Germani parvam fidem habent. 5. Belgæ magnam auctoritatem magnosque spiritus in re[2] militari sumunt. 6. Galba aciem instruit. 7. Dux magnam spem habet. 8. Res[3] Helvetiorum magnæ sunt. 9. Fortis dux spem magnam urbi fideli dat. 10. Helvetii majorem aciem quam Cæsar habent. 11. Dux Helvetiorum diem cum Cæsare dicit.

EXERCISE 24.

1. Cæsar appoints a day. 2. The enemies have great hope of safety. 3. The Gauls possess many things. 4. The Gauls give a pledge to Cæsar. 5. The Belgians have great military skill. 6. The soldiers have faith in Cæsar. 7. Cæsar has a very large and brave army. 8. The great victory gives hope to the army and to the general. 9. The soldiers have great hope of victory. 10. The generals form the line of battle.

EXERCISE 25.

Numeral Adjectives. Accusative and Ablative of Time. Accusative of Space.

1. Cæsar in Gallia ulteriore multos annos[1] manet. 2. Milites in fines Lingonum die[2] quarto veniunt. 3. Cæsar in Sequanis multos annos est. 4. Proxima[3] nocte de quarta vigilia milites castra movent. 5. In rempublicam legatus sex legiones ducit. 6. Proximo die Cæsar e castris copias educit. 7. Duces manent septem menses. 8. Solis occasu copias Ariovistus in castra reducit. 9. Quadraginta tres annos rex regnat. 10. Cæsar equitatum omnem ad[4] numerum quatuor milium mittit. 11. Oppida sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum prima. 12. Cæsar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres ex hibernis educit. 13. Labienus in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciæ die septimo venit. 14. Cæsar a lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram milia passuum[5] decem novem murum, in altitudinem pedum sedecim perducit.

EXERCISE 26.

1. Cæsar remains in Gaul eight years. 2. In the ninth year the general comes into Rome. 3. The general with (his) army advances against Rome in the twelfth year. 4. For five days the embassadors remain in the camp. 5. Two consuls have two thousand (of) soldiers and two provinces for two years. 6. The town is the first among the Germans across the Rhine. 7. Galba goes into Gaul by great marches in twenty days. 8. Cæsar has cavalry to the number of four thousand. 9. On the fourth day

Ariovistus comes into the camp with two thousand (of) cavalry. 10. At the setting of the sun the enemies send four hostages with two embassadors.

EXERCISE 27.

The Verb, sum.

1. Eram, Eramus, Erimus, Sumus, Est, Fuerunt, Fueramus, Fuerimus, Fuit, Este, Estote, Esse, Sunt, Eratis, Eris, Eras, Fueras, Fuissetis. 2. Mons Jura est inter Sequanos et Helvetios. 3. Erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una. 4. Sequani soli[1] erunt liberi. 5. Legationis Divico princeps fuit. 6. Divico dux Helvetiorum fuerat. 7. Dicit Sequanos solos[1] futuros[2] esse[2] liberos. 8. Ariovistus fuit rex Germanorum. 9. Putat sororem esse[3] pulchram. 10. Este, O pueri, boni. 11. Mulieres sunt bonæ. 12. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. 13. Dumnorix maxime plebi acceptus erat. 14. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum proximumque Helvetiorum finibus est Geneva. 15. Planities erat magna, et tumulus terrenus satis grandis. 16. Cæsar Romanos esse[4] liberos populos dicit.

EXERCISE 28.

1. I shall be. 2. You were. 3. He is. 4. You will be. 5. They are. 6. We are. 7. We were. 8. We shall be. 9. They were. 10. The river Rhine is very wide and deep. 11. I am prudent. 12. The girls were prudent. 13. The boys will be prudent. 14. Old men are wiser than boys. 15. Rome has been. 16. Be ye happy, O girls. 17. The Gauls have been free. 18. The

Romans shall be great. 19. He says the Romans to be[1] free. 20. He says that the Romans are[1] free. 21. He says, "The Romans are[2] free." 22. He says that the Gauls will be free. 23. He says, "The Gauls will be free."

EXERCISE 29.

Pronouns, Personal, ego, tu.

1. Ego sum lætus, vos estis tristes. 2. Ego ero Romanus. 3. Vos eritis sapientes. 4. Nos vobis[1] amici sumus. 5. Helvetii obsides vobis dant. 6. Cæsar vos sub jugum mittit. 7. Puer mihi paret. 8. Bonus magister tibi parcit. 9. Tu eris doctus et beatus, si tu eris bonus. 10. Romani vobis non parent. 11. Vos Romani non fuistis.

EXERCISE 30.

1. You are wise. 2. He is wise. 3. They will be wise. 4. You will be wise if you are prudent. 5. A good boy pleases me. 6. Are you happy? 7. Be ye happy and good. 8. The Gauls obey you, O Romans. 9. You have been Romans. 10. We are not Romans.

EXERCISE 31.

Personal Pronouns—Continued. Reflexive sui.

1. Cæsar Dumnorigem ad se vocat. 2. Reliqui se fugæ mandant. 3. Allobroges fuga[1] se ad Cæsarem recipiunt. 4. Ædui se defendunt. 5. Ipse (he himself) sibi mortem consciscit. 6. Helvetii obsides inter se dant. 7. Omnes lingua[2], institutis[2], legibus[2] inter se[3]

differunt. 8. Orgetorix sibi legationem ad civitates suscipit. 9. Cæsar omnem senatum ad se convenit.

EXERCISE 32.

1. Ariovistus defends himself. 2. The remaining soldiers betake themselves to flight. 3. The general calls all the soldiers to himself. 4. The Germans say themselves to be braver than the Gauls. 5. The Gauls say that they will be free. 6. The Helvetians inflict death upon themselves. 7. The general spares himself and the army. 8. Cæsar sends the embassy from himself. 9. Cæsar convenes all the embassadors of the Belgians to himself.

EXERCISE 33.

Demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, ipse, is, and idem.

1. Ex eo[1] oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. 2. Is[2] sibi legationem ad civitates suscipit. 3. Eorum una pars initium a flumine Rhodano capit. 4. In eo itinere Casticо legatus persuadet. 5. Orgetorix per eos[3] se eripit. 6. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. 7. Planities erat magna, et in ea[4] tumulus terrenus satis grandis. 8. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus[5] exercitum in castris continet.

EXERCISE 34.

Demonstratives—Continued.

1. Ad eos se equites recipiunt. 2. Eo nocte Cæsar cum iisdem ducibus sagittarios mittit. 3. Ipse sibi

mortem consciscit. 4. Is eum locum vallo fossaque munit. 5. Ejus belli hæc[1] fuit causa. 6. In[2] eadem causa fuerunt Usipites et Tencteri. 7. In[3] eam consuetudinem se ducunt. 8. Hi centum pagos habent. 9. Loci natura erat hæc. 10. In eo flumine pons erat, ibi præsidium ponit, et in altera parte fluminis legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit. 11. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ.

EXERCISE 35.

1. These were the causes of the journey. 2. The general sends the army against those states. 3. These[1] towns are large, those[2] small. 4. The soldiers betake themselves in flight to[3] these towns. 5. The general himself sends me to you. 6. The soldiers themselves remain with the same general. 7. All these nations go out with all their forces. 8. He says the same (things) to you and to me. 9. Cæsar comes to the army on the same day. 10. These boys are wise, all men love them. 11. The men of these towns come to Cæsar on the third day. 12. This general is brave; that, cowardly. 13. They say that these nations are braver than the Gauls.

EXERCISE 36.

Relative, qui.

1. Hi[1] proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt. 2. Aquitania[2] a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes et eam partem oceani, quæ est ad Hispaniam, pertinet. 3. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, cujus pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinet. 4. Is[3] omnes clientes[4] et obæratos suos, quorum magnum

numerum habet, ad judicium conducit. 5. Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habent, ad Cæsarem veniunt. 6. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Æduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum fluit. 7. Dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant. 8. Cæsar, Servium Galbam, cum legione duodecima et parte equitatus, in Nantuates, Veragros Sedunosque mittit, qui ab finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas[5] Alpes pertinent.

EXERCISE 37.

1. The Germans are nearest to the Helvetians, who are across the Rhine. 2. Casticus, who was king among the Sequanians, was very brave. 3. The Allobroges are the people who dwell across the Rhone. 4. They who come to Cæsar have villages and other possessions. 5. The embassador who comes to Cæsar is a brave soldier. 6. Cæsar sends to the Romans those (things) which are best. 7. That which he says is wise. 8. The advice which the embassador gives is good. 9. He sees the river which flows through the fields of the Sequanians.

EXERCISE 38.

Interrogative and Indefinite, quis, aliquis, etc.

1. Quis dicit? 2. Aliquis dicit. 3. Quisque domo[1] cibaria fert. 4. Quis est homo qui venit? 5. Hi, quid quisque eorum de quaque re[2] audiat (hears), quærunt. 6. Quæ est mulier quæ venit?

EXERCISE 39.

1. Who is the man? 2. They ask who the man is (sit). 3. What[1] advice does the general give? 4. What town does the general take? 5. Who is in the town? 6. Who is the woman who speaks? 7. Some one comes to the general. 8. What boys are these?

EXERCISE 40.

Regular Verb, First Conjugation. Amo. Imperfect Tenses, Active.

1. Amas, amabamus, amatis, amabunt, amat, amant, amabant, amabitis, amabis, amabatis, amabo, amabam, amo, amamus. 2. Ego libros amo. 3. Nos libros amamus. 4. Puer suum[1] patrem amabat. 5. Regnum occupabo. 6. Dumnorigem ad se vocat. 7. Romani Helvetios superabant. 8. Galli multa loca in Aquitania occupabunt. 9. Cæsar regnum occupabat. 10. Vos ducem amabitis. 11. Multi Germani agros Helvetios vastabant. 12. Ego vocem magistri amo. 13. Hostes milites nostros vulnerabant. 14. Hostes vulnerabimus. 15. Nos hostes vulnerabamus. 16. Spectant in septemtriones. 17. Aquitania inter occasum solis et septemtriones spectat.

EXERCISE 41.

1. He loves, we will love, you will love, they loved, you were loving, I will love. 2. You will love good laws. 3. The leaders were calling the soldiers. 4. Cæsar ravaged the fields of many nations. 5. We were calling the boys and the girls of the Gauls. 6. Our soldiers

wounded many enemies. 7. You will call us. 8. I love the man who is wise. 9. We all will love good books. 10. Many men do not love good things.

EXERCISE 42.

First Conjugation. Amo. Imperfect Tenses, Passive.

1. Amatur, amabatur, amabitur, amor, amabaris, amabamini, amantur, amabantur, amabuntur, amaris, amaberis, amamini. 2. Libri a te amantur. 3. Hi Galli appellantur. 4. Rex appellaberis. 5. Ariovistus rex atque amicus appellabitur. 6. Is pagus Tigurinus appellabatur. 7. Fuga in tanta multitudine occultatur. 8. Homo cremabatur. 9. Nostri agri vastabuntur. 10. Dumnorix ab Æduis accusabatur.

EXERCISE 43.

1. He was loved, we are loved, you will be loved, they were loved, I was loved, you are loved, we will be loved. 2. Cæsar was loved by his soldiers. 3. We are loved by our friends. 4. You will be loved if you are good. 5. He was called friend by the Roman people. 6. The men were burned. 7. The flight of the enemy was hidden. 8. Our town is burned by the general. 9. You were accused by us. 10. This village is called Tigurinus.

EXERCISE 44.

First Conjugation. Amo. Perfect Tenses, Active.

1. Amavit, amaverat, amaverit, amaveram, amaveratis, amaverant, amaveritis, amaverimus, amaverint. 2. Ego

patrem amavi. 3. Vos bonos pueros amaveratis. 4. Timor omnem exercitum occupavit. 5. Dumnorix, frater Divitiaci, regnum in sua civitate occupavit. 6. Galli totum oppidum occupaverant. 7. Reliqui se fugæ mandaverunt. 8. Oppidum Aquileiam occupaveram. 9. Dux multos agros vastavit. 10. Helvetii nostra castra occupaverunt. 11. Cassius Tito suam filiam in matrimonium dedit. 12. Helvetii obsides Romanis dederant.

EXERCISE 45.

1. I have loved, they have loved, you had loved, we had loved, we shall have loved, he may love, they might love, you might have loved, he may have loved. 2. We have loved good books. 3. The Gauls did not love the Romans. 4. Cæsar seized the towns of the Gauls. 5. Cæsar loved the twelfth legion. 6. On the twentieth day the general devastated the fields of the Belgians. 7. You had seized many towns and villages. 8. The Gauls gave many hostages to Cæsar. 9. We might have given our fields to you. 10. The enemy may have seized our government. 11. We have always loved good laws and wise kings. 12. The Gauls have not loved the general who seized their towns and cities.

EXERCISE 46.

Second Conjugation. Moneo. Imperfect Tenses. Active.

1. Moneo, monebit, monebat, monebunt, monet, monebant, monebas, monebis, monebimus. 2. Habebant, habent, habebit, habebamus. 3. Aquitania a

Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes pertinet. 4. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobrigis finitimis. 5. Mons autem altissimus impendebat. 6. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. 7. Dumnorigem ad se vocat, et fratrem adhibet. 8. Labienus nostros exspectabat, prœlioque[1] abstinebat. 9. Galli novis imperiis studebant. 10. Rex urbes multas et magnas habebit. 11. Legati nostros viros monebunt. 12. Helvetii suis finibus[2] eos prohibent. 13. Menapii ad[3] utramque ripam fluminis agros, ædificia vicosque habebant. 14. Hi centum pagos habent. 15. Exercitus enim omnes colles et loca superiora habebat. 16. Ea castra milibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant.

EXERCISE 47.

1. We warn, we were warning, we will warn, you will warn, you were warning, you warn, they will warn. 2. We have homes and many faithful friends. 3. The generals were awaiting aid and were refraining from battle. 4. Orgetorix persuades the Helvetians. 5. High mountains overhang the fields of the Helvetians. 6. He removes the camp from their boundaries on the following day. 7. The Helvetians extend from the Rhine to the Rhone river. 8. They debar the Germans from their territories. 9. Dumnorix desires a new government. 10. We will have, you had, they have, he prohibits, we were prohibiting, they were prohibiting, you will abstain, we abstain. 11. The embassadors were warning Cæsar. 12. He called the embassadors to himself and warned them. 13. They possessed ten villages.

EXERCISE 48.

Second Conjugation. Moneo. Imperfect Tenses. Passive.

1. Monentur, monetur, monebimini, monebamini, monebantur, monebuntur, moneor, monear, monebaris, monereris, monemur, moneamur. 2. Civitas neque jurejurando neque obsidibus tenetur. 3. Gallia Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum continetur. 4. Helvetii undique loci natura continentur. 5. In aperto loco secundum flumen paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. 6. Usipites ab Suevis agricultura[1] prohibebantur. 7. Cæsar suos a prœlio continebat. 8. Hostes uno tempore ad silvas et in flumine et jam in manibus nostris videntur. 9. Is vicus altissimis montibus undique continebatur.

EXERCISE 49.

1. He is warned, you are warned, we were warned, they were warned, they will be warned, you will be warned, he may be warned, I might be warned. 2. The Helvetians were bounded on all sides by mountains, rivers, and lakes. 3. The enemies were seen by us. 4. We will be seen by the enemies. 5. You were warned by the embassadors. 6. I was debarred from the place by a very broad river.

EXERCISE 50.

Second Conjugation. Moneo. Perfect Tenses. Active.

1. Monuimus, monueramus, monuerimus, monuerim, monuissem, monuit, habuit, habuerant, habuerint, hab-

uerunt, vidi, vidistis, videritis, vidissetis. 2. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus[1] exercitum castris continuit. 3. Divitiacus magnæ partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniæ imperium obtinuerat. 4. Hostes castra occupaverunt. 5. Hi nostros[2] in loco iníquo viderunt. 6. Cæsar exercitum castris continuerat. 7. Hoc[3] tamen majori parti placuit. 8. Huic[4] magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque persuasit.

EXERCISE 51.

1. We have warned, you had warned, he has warned, I shall have warned, they had warned, he may have warned, I might have warned. 2. Cæsar held his army in camp three days. 3. Galba saw his camp in the valley. 4. He had persuaded the lieutenant. 5. Cæsar saw the entire army. 6. We may have seen the enemy. 7. You saw many soldiers in our camp. 8. Great rewards pleased me.

EXERCISE 52.

Third and Fourth Conjugations. Rego, Audio. Active.

1. Rego, regimus, regebamus, regemus, audimus, audiebamus, audiemus, auditis, regant, audiant, regeret, audiret, audiretis, regeretis. 2. Rexi, rexeram, rexero, audivistis, audiveratis, audiveritis, rexerim, audiverim, audivisses, rexisses. 3. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. 4. Eorum una pars initium a flumine Rhodano capit. 5. Hi oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, et reliqua privata ædificia incendunt. 6. Le-

gatos ad eum mittent. 7. Ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat. 8. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias traduxerant. 9. Quærit ex eo[1] solo ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. 10. Hi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt[2]. 11. Cæsar eorum obsides esse[3] apud Sequanos intelligebat. 12. Eo[4] ad colloquium venerunt. 13. Cæsar castris[5] idoneum locum delegit, acieque triplici ad eum locum venit. 14. Unus ex iis, qui legati[6] de pace ad Cæsarem venerant, nuntium ad eum mittit. 15. Hostes item suas copias ex castris instruxerant.

EXERCISE 53.

Third and Fourth Conjugations. Rego, Audio. Imperfect Tenses. Passive.

1. Regor, regar, regebatur, regetur, regebantur, regeris, regerer, regentur, audiuntur, audiantur, audiebantur, audientur, audiemur, audiamini, audiremini. 2. Sed neque agricultura nec usus belli intermittitur. 3. Ubii graviter ab Suevis premuntur. 4. Dum hæc geruntur[1], reliqui discedunt. 5. Ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittebantur. 6. Omnis usus navium uno tempore eripietur. 7. Ad eos exercitus noster adducebatur. 8. Nos hostem circumvenimus. 9. Totius Galliæ animi a se avertentur. 10. Is per insidias ab eo circumveniebatur.

EXERCISE 54.

Amo, moneo, rego, audio. Perfect Tenses. Passive.

1. Amatus sum, monitus sum, rectus sum, auditus sum, recti sunt, monitæ sunt, amata sunt, amatus est,

recti essemus, auditi eramus, amatus erat, amati eritis, amatus sis, amatus es. 2. Libri a me amati sunt. 3. Galli a Cæsare recti sunt. 4. Gallia est omnis divisa[1] in partes tres. 5. Item, M. Mettius repertus[2] est et ad eum reductus est. 6. Prœlium ægre eo die sustentatum est. 7. Impetus hostium paulum tardatus est. 8. Reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt. 9. Eo prœlio bellum Venetorum totiusque orœ maritimæ confectum est. 10. Hostes prœlio superati sunt. 11. Magna perturbatio totius exercitus facta est.

EXERCISE 55.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Active. **Perfect Passive.**
Agreement of Participles. **Ablative Absolute.**

1. Sese omnes flentes[1] Cæsari[2] ad pedes projecerunt. 2. Hostes in[3] nostros venientes tela conjiciebant. 3. Is, regni[4] cupiditate inductus[5], conjurationem nobilitatis fecit. 4. Helvetii, his rebus adducti, cum proximis civitatibus pacem confirmant. 5. Omnibus rebus[6] ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, qua die[7] ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. 6. Hoc responso dato, discessit. 7. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia[8] adducti, legatos ad eum miserunt. 8. Convocatis eorum principibus, Cæsar graviter eos accusat. 9. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliorum. 10. Omnes flentes pacem petierunt. 11. Hac oratione adducti, inter se jusjurandum dant. 12. Hac oratione habita, Cæsar concilium dimisit. 13. His nuntiis litterisque commotus, Cæsar duas legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit.

EXERCISE 56.

INFINITIVES.

As Subject. **As Object.**

1. Eorum una pars, quam[1] Gallos obtinere **dictum** est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano. 2. Hi constituerunt, jumentorum et carrorum quam[2] **maximum** numerum cöemere, sementes quam **maximas facere**, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. 3. Se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum[3] esse confirmat. 4. Hi constanter omnes[4] nuntiaverunt manus cogi[5], exercitum in unum locum conduci[5]. 5. Cæsar omnem senatum ad se convenire, principumque liberos obsides[6] ad se adduci jussit. 6. Cæsar memoria tenebat L. Cassium consulem occisum esse, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum esse et sub jugum missum esse. 7. Cæsar primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire jussit. 8. Dicit Gallos frumentum Romanis daturos esse. 9. Dicit ab Gallis frumentum Romanis datum esse. 10. Hi loca capere, castra munire, commeatibus[7] nostros intercludere instituunt.

EXERCISE 57.

Gerund. Future Passive Participle, used as: Gerundive, Passive Periphrastic.

1. Cæsar loquendi[1] finem facit. 2. Major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitui injectum est. 3. Causa mittendi fuit. 4. Erant hæ difficultates belli gerendi[2]. 5. Hi magno usui[3] nobis[3] ad bellum gerendum erant. 6. Neutri transeundi initium faciunt. 7. Nox finem oppugnandi fecit. 8. Minime ad eos mercatores[4]

sæpe commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos[5] animos pertinent, important. 9. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. 10. Cæsari[6] omnia uno tempore erant agenda[7]. 11. Crassus intellexit in iis locis sibi bellum gerendum esse. 12. Frumentum Æduis dandum est. 13. In hostes venientes tela nobis conjicienda erant. 14. Oppidum legato expugnandum erit. 15. Per Alpes militibus iter faciendum est.

EXERCISE 58.

Supines. Former. Latter.

1. Ædui legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum[1] auxilium. 2. Legati ab Æduis veniebant questum quod Harudes fines eorum popularentur. 3. Divitiacus dixit ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse et Romam[2] ad senatum venisse auxilium postulatum. 4. Perfacile factu[3] esse illis probat conata perficere. 5. Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliæ legati, principes civitatum, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt.

EXERCISE 59.

Subjunctive. Of Purpose with ut and qui.

1. Hi constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret[1]. 2. Is persuadet Castico, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat. 3. Frumentum omne comburunt, ut paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda[2] essent. 4. Cæsar Dumnorigem monet, ut in reliquum tempus suspiciones vitet. 5. Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit equitatumque, qui sustinerent[3] hostium

impetum, misit. 6. Legatos ad eum mittunt, qui dicant agros consuli vastandos esse. 7. Cæsar ad Ariovistum legatos misit, qui ab eo postularent, uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio diceret. 8. Cæsar, omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut spem fugæ tolleret, prœlium commisit.

EXERCISE 60.

Indirect Discourse.

1. Ad hæc quæ[1] visum est Cæsar respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis: Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse[2], si in Gallia remanerent[3]; neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint[4], alienos occupare[5]; neque ullos in Gallia vacare agros, qui dari tantæ præsertim multitudini sine injuria possint; sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, quorum sint legati apud se et de Suevorum injuriis querantur et a se auxilium petant: hoc se Ubiis imperaturum.

EXERCISE 61.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres; quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani[1], tertiam, qui[2] ipsorum lingua Celtæ, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciæ longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos[3] animos pertinent, important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum ger-

unt. Qua[4] de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute[5] præcedunt, quod fere quotidianis prœliis[6] cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus[7] eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam[8] Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam, ab[9] Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur[10]; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes et eam partem Oceani, quæ est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

EXERCISE 62.

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. Is, M. Messala[1] et M. Pisone consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, et civitati[2] persuasit, ut[3] de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse[4], cum virtute omnibus præstarent[5], totius Galliæ imperio[6] potiri. Id hoc[7] facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte[8] flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus[9] fiebat, ut et minus late vagarentur[10], et minus facile finitimis[11] bellum inferre possent[10]; qua ex re[12] homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.

Pro[13] multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum[15] ducenta et quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta patebant[16].

ABBREVIATIONS.

NOTE.—The following abbreviations are used in the notes, vocabularies, etc.

A. & G.—Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
A. & S.—Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
a.—active.
abl.—ablative.
acc.—accusative.
adj—adjective.
adv.—adverb.
B.—Bartholomew's Latin Grammar.
card.—cardinal.
comp.—comparative degree.
conj.—conjunction.
dat.—dative.
dem.—demonstrative.
dep.—deponent.
e. g.—*exempli gratia*, for example.
f.—feminine.
gen.—genitive.
H.—Harkness's Latin Grammar, latest edition.
imperat.—imperative.
impers.—impersonal.
ind.—indicative.
indecl.—indeclinable.
indef.—indefinite.
infin.—infinitive.
intens.—intensive.
interj.—interjection.
interrog.—interrogative.
irreg.—irregular.
m.—masculine.
n.—neuter.
nom.—nominative.
num.—numeral.
ord.—ordinal.
part.—participle.
part. adj.—participial adjective.
pass.—passive.
perf.—perfect.
pers.—personal.
pl.—plural.
pluperf.—pluperfect.
pos.—positive degree.
poss.—possessive.
prep.—preposition.
pres.—present.
pron.—pronoun.
R.—rule.
reflex.—reflexive.
rel.—relative.
sing.—singular.
subj.—subjunctive.
sup.—supine.
superl.—superlative.
voc.—vocative.
w.—with.

NOTES.

EXERCISE 1.

Learn to decline nouns of the first declension, **mensa**, etc. A. & S. 41; A. & G. 35; H. 48; B. 124.

Learn Rule 1, subject of a finite verb, page 71.

Analyze the nouns into stem and case termination.

Learn Rule 1, under accent, outline of pronunciation, page 77.

Learn the difference between the case terminations and personal terminations.

Learn the case terminations of the first declension.

Learn the rule for gender of the first declension.

NOTE.—*All words besides verbs will be found in the General Vocabulary.*

EXERCISE 2.

Learn Rule 2, page 71.

Examine the rule for arrangement of the Latin sentence. A. & S. 279, b; A. & G. 343; H. 560; B. 332.

EXERCISE 3.

Learn Rule 7, object of a transitive verb.

Notice the arrangement of the Latin sentence; first the subject, then the object, then the verb.

Parse the nouns in the exercise, according to programme 1, on page 74.

EXERCISE 5.

Learn to decline masculine nouns of the second declension, **servus, puer,** etc. A. & S. 46; A. & G. 38; H. 51; B. 127.

Learn case terminations, masculine, second declension.

The verbs in Exercises 5—39 *are found in Vocabulary of Verbs, of third person, singular and plural.*

Learn Rule 19, apposition.

Learn the rule for gender of second declension.

EXERCISE 7.

Rule for the peculiarity of the declension of neuter nouns:

Neuter nouns have the *nominative, accusative,* and *vocative* alike, and in the plural these cases end in **a.**

Learn neuter nouns of second declension, **templum,** etc. A. & S. 46; A. & G. 38: H. 51; B. 127, b.

Learn case terminations of neuter nouns of second declension.

Learn Rule 4, genitive limiting a noun.

1. **oppidum Gallorum,** *a town of the Gauls.*

EXERCISE 9.

Learn to decline masculine and feminine nouns of third declension, **dux, miles, pars,** etc. A. & S. 57; A. & G. 46, 49, etc.; H. 58, 59, etc.; B. 132, 133, etc.

Learn Rule 5, dative of indirect object.

Learn Rule 6, dative with intransitive verbs.

1. **Milites Caesari parent,** *the soldiers obey Caesar;* or, *are obedient to Caesar;* **Caesari,** dative after the intransitive **parent,** Rule 6.

2. **Dumnorigi,** dative indirect object of **persuadet,** which takes the person persuaded in the dative; the thing, the direct object is expressed by a clause.

3. **Finitimis,** *neighbors,* dative in apposition with the preceding proper nouns.

Learn Rule 2, under accent, outline of pronunciation, page 77.

EXERCISE 11.

Learn to decline neuter nouns of the third declension, **caput, carmen,** etc. A. & S. 57; A. & G. 46, 49; H. 60, 61; B. 135, 136.

Learn Rules 9, 10, 11, 12, acc. and abl. with prepositions.

Learn carefully the meanings of the prepositions in this lesson.

1. **in Aeduorum fines,** *into the territories of the Aedui;* **in** with the acc. denotes motion, and is generally translated *into, toward, against.*

2. **in Gallia in hibernis,** *in Gaul in winter-quarters;* **in** with the abl. denotes situation, and is generally translated *in, on.*

EXERCISE 13.

Review the terminations of **mensa, servus,** and **templum.**

Learn to decline **bonus, a, um.** A. & S. 105; A. & G. 81; H. 148; B. 155.

Learn Rule 17, agreement of adjective.

1. **imperiis,** dative after **student,** Rule 6.

2. **itineribus,** abl. of means, Rule 8.

3. **Palus est magna,** *there is a great swamp,* **est** and **sunt** are often translated *there is, there are.*

EXERCISE 14.

Learn to decline **unus, a, um;** gen. **ius.** A. & S. 107; A. & G. 83, a; H. 151; B. 155, 4.

1. **Est,** *there is.*

2. **fluminis,** partitive gen., limiting **parte.** A. & S. 212; A. & G. 216; H. 397; B. 227.

3. **Galliae,** partitive gen., limiting **pars.**

4. **uno proelio,** *by one battle,* abl. of means. R. 8.

EXERCISE 16.

This exercise may be divided into two lessons.

Learn to decline the adjectives **tristis, e; felix; prudens.** A. & S. 109, 111; A. & G. 84, 85; H. 154, 156, 157; B. 157, 158.

Learn Rule 8, abl. of cause, manner, means.

1. **incredibili lenitate,** *with extraordinary smoothness,* abl. of manner. R. 8.

2. **Est,** *there is;* **est** agrees with **vallis,** and is understood with **tumulus.**

3. **vetus,** *ancient;* for the declension of **vetus,** see A. & G. 85, b; H. 158; B. 158.

4. **divites,** *rich,* declension same as above.

5. **pares nostris militibus,** *equal to our soldiers;* **militibus** dative with adj. **pares.** A. &. S. 222, 3; A. & G. 234; H. 391: B. 245.

EXERCISE 18.

Learn rules for comparison. A. & S. 124; A. & G. 89; H. 162; B. 162.

Learn to decline **mitior, ius.** A. & S. 110; A. & G. 86; H. 154, B. 157.

1. **altissimus,** *very high,* superl. of eminence. A. & S. 122, Rem. 4; A. & G. 93, b; H. 444, 1; B. 161, b.

2. **inferiorem partem fluminis,** *lower part of the river;* **fluminis** partitive gen. limiting **partem.** A. & S. 212; A. & G. 216; H. 397; B. 227.

3. **ditissimus,** superl. of **dives.** H. 165, N. 2; B. 164

4. **Caesari,** dat. with the adj. **utilissimi.**

EXERCISE 19.

Learn the irregular comparison of the adjectives **bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus.** A. & S. 125, 5; A. & G. 90; H. 165; B. 164.

Learn Rule 13, abl. after comparative.

1. **Belgae sunt fortiores Aquitanis,** *the Belgians are braver than the Aquitanians;* **Aquitanis** abl. after the comp. **fortiores,** R. 13.

2. **proximumque Helvetiorum finibus,** *and nearest to the territories of the Helvetians;* **que,** enclitic conjunction, *and,* is appended to the second of the connected words; **finibus** dative with adj. **proximum.**

3. **summum**, superl. of **superus**. A. & S. 125, 4; A. & G. 91, a; H. 163, 3; B. 164, b, translated, *the highest part of* or *top of the mountain*. A. &. S. 205, Rem. 17; A. & G. 193; H. 440, N. 1; B. 274.

EXERCISE 21.

Learn to decline **fructus** and **cornu**. A. & S. 87; A. & G. 68; H. 116; B. 143.

1. **magnum numerum equitatus**, *a great number of cavalry*, **equitatus**, partitive gen. limiting **numerum**.

2. **itinere**, abl. of separation. A. & S. 251; A. & G. 243; H. 414; B. 256.

3. **contendit**, *goes, hastens*.

4. **passis manibus**, *with outstretched hands*.

EXERCISE 23.

Learn to decline **dies**, **res**; notice carefully their gender. A. & S. 90; A. & G. 72; H. 120; B. 145.

1. **dicunt**, *set, appoint*.

2. **in re militari**, *in the warlike art*, or, *art of war*.

3. **res**, *possessions*.

EXERCISE 25.

Learn the first ten cardinal numerals. A. & S. 117; A. & G. 94; H. 174; B. 168.

Learn to decline **unus**, **duo**, **tres**. A. & S. 118; A. & G. 94, b; H. 175; B. 168, 2.

Learn Rules 14 and 15. *Time how long. Time when.*

1. **Caesar in Gallia**, etc., *Caesar remains in Gaul many years;* **annos** acc. denoting time how long, Rule 14.

2. **die quarto**, *on the fourth day;* **die** denoting time when, Rule 15.

3. **proxima nocte de quarta vigilia**, *on the following night at the fourth watch*.

4. **ad numerum quatuor milium**, *to the number of four* (*of*) *thou-*

sand; **milium** partitive gen. limiting **quatuor.** A. & S. 212, Rem. 2; A. & G. 216, 2; H. 397, 2; B. 227, d.

5. **passuum,** partitive gen. limiting **milia.**

EXERCISE 27.

This exercise may be divided into two lessons.

Learn the entire conjugation of the verb **sum.** A. &. S. 153; A. & G. 119; H. 204; B. 71.

1. **Sequani soli erunt liberi,** *the Sequanians alone will be free.*

2. **futuros esse liberos,** *to be about to be free,* or, *will be free,* **futuros esse** future infinitive object of **dicit.** A. & S. 272; A. & G. 272; H. 535; B. 315, f.

3. **esse,** object of **putat.**

4. **esse,** object of **dicit.**

EXERCISE 28.

1. In sentences 19 and 20 *to be* and *are* are both expressed in the Latin by the infinitive; the latter is the English idiom, the former the literal translation of **Romanos esse liberos.**

2. *The Romans are free,* **Romani sunt.**

The teacher can here explain direct and indirect discourse, if advisable. A. & S. 266, 2; A. & G. 335, 336; H. 522, 523; B. 316, 317.

EXERCISE 29.

Learn to decline the personal pronouns **ego, tu.** A. & S. 133; A. & G. 98; H. 184; B. 172.

1. **vobis amici,** *friendly to you,* **vobis** dative limiting the adj. **amici.**

EXERCISE 31.

Learn to decline the reflexive pronoun, third person, **sui.** A. & S. 133; A. & G. 98, c; H. 184; B. 172, b.

Examine rule for reflexive pronoun. A. & S. 208; A. & G. 196; H. 448; B. 280.

1. **fuga**, *in flight*, abl. of manner, Rule 8.

2. **lingua, institutis, legibus**, *in language, customs, and laws;* **lingua**, etc. abl. of specification. A. & S. 250; A. & G. 253; H. 424; B. 261.

3. **inter se**, *among themselves, from each other.*

EXERCISE 33.

Learn to decline the demonstrative pronouns, **is, hic.** A. & S. 134; A. & G. 101; H. 186; B. 173, b, 1 and 2.

1. **ex eo oppido**, *from this town.*

2. **Is sibi legationem** etc., *he takes upon himself the embassy.*

The demonstrative **eo** in the first sentence is translated as a pronominal adj.; **is** in the second sentence is translated as a personal pronoun.

The demonstratives **hic, ille,** *and* **is,** *when the noun with which they agree is not expressed, are translated as personal pronouns.*

3. **per eos**, etc., *through them Orgetorix rescues himself;* **se** refers to the subject, **eos** to some other persons. A. & S. 208, Rem. 37, (a) and (6), (a); A. & G. 196; H. 449.

4. **in ea**, *on it.*

5. **diebus**, abl. of time, when.

EXERCISE 34.

Learn to decline the demonstratives **ille, idem, ipse;** and possessives **meus, tuus, suus.**

1. **Haec fuit causa**, *this was the cause;* **haec** is fem., sing., nom., agreeing with the predicate noun **causa**, read as though it was **hoc**, neuter. A. & S. 206, (8); A. & G. 195, d.

2. **in**, *in.*

3. **in**, *into.*

EXERCISE 35.

1, 2. *These,* **haec**, ... *those,* **illa.** A. & S. 207, Rem. 23; A. & G. 102, *a, b;* H. 450, 1; B. 281, 283.

3. *to these towns,* **ad ea oppida.**

EXERCISE 36.

Learn to decline the relative pronoun **qui, quae, quod.** A. & S. 136; A. & G. 103; H. 187; B. 173, c.

Learn Rule 18, agreement of relative with antecedent.

1. **hi proximi** etc., *they are nearest to the Germans who dwell across the Rhine;* in this sentence there are two clauses, principal and subordinate, **hi proximi sunt Germanis,** principal, **qui trans Rhenum incolunt,** subordinate; the relative is a subordinate connective, and always introduces a subordinate clause.

2. **Aquitania,** subject of **pertinet.**

3. **Is,** subject of **conducit.**

4. **clientes,** acc. object of **conducit.**

5. **ad summas Alpes,** *to the summit of the Alps,* **summas** adj. denotes a part of the place. A. & S. 205, Rem. 17; A. & G. 193; H. 440, N. 7; B. 274.

EXERCISE 38.

Learn to decline the interrogative **quis;** indefinites, **quis, aliquis.** A. & S. 137, 138; A. & G. 104, 105, d; H. 188, 1; 190 (1); B. 173, d, e.

1. **domo,** *from home,* abl. of place from which. A. & S. 255, Rem. 1; A. & G. 243, c; H. 412, II, 1; B. 254, R. 1.

2. **de quaque re,** *concerning every thing.*

EXERCISE 39.

1. *What advice,* **quod consilium;** **quid,** interrogative is used as a substantive, **quod** interrogative is used as an adjective.

EXERCISE 40.

Learn the principal parts of **amo.**

Learn the present, perfect and supine stems of **amo.**

Learn to conjugate the present, imperfect, and future indica-

tive; present and imperfect subjunctive, active of **amo**. A. & S. 155; A. & G. page 76; H. 205; B. 74.

Learn the analysis of the verb into stem, connecting vowel, tense sign, termination from outline of verb, page 79.

Learn the regular personal terminations of the active voice from outline.

Analyze the verbs in sentence 1 into their elements, and translate; e. g., **amabamus, mus** personal termination, first person plural = *we*, **ba**, tense sign, imperfect indicative = *were*, **a**, characteristic vowel of first conjugation, **am** present stem = *loving; we were loving.*

1. **puer suum patrem amabat,** *the boy loved,* or *was loving his father,* **suum,** possessive, third person, reflexive, refers to antecedent, subject of the sentence, agrees with the noun which it limits in gender, number, and case.

Parse verbs according to programme 4, page 75.

EXERCISE 42.

Learn to conjugate the present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive, passive of **amo**. A. & S. 156; A. & G. page 78; H. 206; B. 74.

These tenses are formed on the *present stem.*

Learn the regular personal terminations of the passive voice, from outline of verb, page 79.

Analyze the verbs into their elements.

Learn rule for abl. of agent with *a* or *ab*. A. & S. 248, I; A. & G. 246; H. 414, I; B. 260.

Review Rule 2, predicate nominative.

EXERCISE 44.

Learn to conjugate the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, active of **amo**.

These tenses are formed on the *perfect stem.*

Learn the different uses of the perfect; perfect definite, and historical perfect. A. & S. 145, IV; A. & G. 115, c; H. 197, N. 1; B. 60.

Analyze the verbs into their elements: e. g., **amaverat, t** is the personal termination, third sing. = *he*, **ra**, tense sign, pluperfect indicative = *had*, **e** perfect tense connecting vowel, **amav** perfect stem = *loved; he had loved.*

Parse verbs according to programme 4.

EXERCISE 45.

Review the active voice of **amo.**

Review the tense signs of indicative and subjunctive.

EXERCISE 46.

Learn the principal parts of **moneo.**

Learn the present, perfect, and supine stems of **moneo.**

Learn to conjugate the present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive active of **moneo.**

Analyze the verbs into their elements.

1. **proelioque abstinebat,** *and refrained from battle*, **proelio** abl. of separation. A. & S. 251; A. & G. 243; H. 414; B. 256.

2. **finibus** abl. of separation.

3. **ad,** *near, on.*

EXERCISE 48.

Learn to conjugate the present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive, passive of **moneo.**

Analyze the verbs.

Notice the difference between abl. of means without a prep. and abl. of agent with **a** or **ab.**

1. **agricultura,** abl. of separation.

EXERCISE 50.

Learn to conjugate the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, active of **moneo.**

1. **diebus,** abl. of time when.

2. **nostros**, *our men*, **nostros** agrees with **milites** understood.
3. **hoc**, nom. subject of **placuit**.
4. **huic**, *him*, dative, indirect object of **persuasit**.

EXERCISE 52.

This exercise may be divided into two lessons.

Learn to conjugate the present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive active of **rego** and **audio**.

Notice the future of the third and fourth conjugations.

Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, active of **rego** and **audio**.

1. **ex eo solo**, *from him alone*.
2. **contenderunt**, they hastened.
3. **esse**, object of **intelligebat**, **obsides** is its subject.
4. **eo**, adv. *thither*.
5. **castris**, dat. after **idoneum**.
6. **legati**, nom. in the predicate with **venerant**.

EXERCISE 53.

Learn to conjugate the present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive, passive of **rego** and **audio**.

1. **geruntur**, *are being done*.

EXERCISE 54.

Review the verb **sum**.

The perfect tenses passive are formed by adding to the perfect passive participle the corresponding imperfect tenses of the verb **sum**.

Learn to conjugate the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, passive of **amo**, **moneo**, **rego**, **audio**.

Notice that the participial part of the compound tenses agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case.

Parse verbs according to programme 4.

1. **divisa est**, perfect indicative passive of **divido**, *has been* or *was divided.*

2. **repertus est**, *was discovered*, from **reperio.**

EXERCISE 55.

Learn the participles active and passive of the regular verbs.

Participles are adjectives in form, and agree with the words which they limit in gender, number, and case.

Review Rule 17.

Learn to decline the participles.

Learn Rule 16, ablative absolute.

1. **flentes**, *weeping*, present active participle of **fleo**, agrees with subject understood of **projecerunt.**

2. **Caesari**, *of Caesar*, dative for genitive. A. & S. 211, Rem. 5 (1); A. & G. 235, a; H. 384, 4, N. 2.

3. **in**, *against.*

4. **regni**, objective gen. limiting **cupiditate.** A. & S. 211, Rem. 2; A. & G. 216; H. 396, III; B. 233.

5. **inductus**, *having been influenced*, perfect passive participle of **induco.**

6. **omnibus rebus . . . comparatis**, *all things being prepared;* **rebus** abl. absolute with **comparatis**, Rule 16.

7. **die**, the antecedent noun repeated in a relative clause. A. & S. 206 (1); A. & G. 200; H. 445, 8; B. 286, b.

8. **inopia**, abl. of means.

EXERCISE 56.

Learn the infinitives active and passive of the regular verbs.

1. **quam Gallos obtinere dictum est**, *which it has been said the Gauls to possess* (*that the Gauls possess*); **obtinere**, present active infinitive construction of a noun subject of **dictum est.** A. & S. 269; A. & G. 230; H. 538; B. 315, a.

2 **quam maximum numerum**, *as great a number as possible;* **quam** with the superl. is translated as (great) as possible.

3. **conciliaturum esse**, future active infinitive of **concilio**, con-

struction of a noun object of **confirmat**; **se** is its subject. A. & S. 270; A. & G. 330, f; H. 533; B. 315, f.

4. **omnes** agrees with **hi**.

5. **cogi** and **conduci**, present passive infinitives.

6. **obsides**, acc. in predicate after **adduci**.

7. **commeatibus**, abl. of separation.

EXERCISE 57.

Examine the use of the gerund. A. & S. 275; A. & G. 295; H. 541; B. 324; gerundive, A. & S. 272, II; A. & G. 296; H. 544; B. 325; passive periphrastic, A. & S. 162, 15; A. & G. 294, b, 129; H. 234; B. 94, b.

1. **loquendi**, *of speaking;* gerund, gen. limiting **finem**; **loquor** a deponent verb; deponent verbs are those which have passive form with active meaning, but use all the active participles and gerund.

2. **belli gerendi**, *of waging war;* **gerendi** is future passive participle agreeing with **belli**, used instead of the gerund governing **bellum**; when the future passive participle is so used, it is called the gerundive, and is translated as a gerund.

3. **magno usui nobis**, *for great use to us;* **usui** and **nobis**, two datives limiting **erant**. A. & S. 227; A. & G. 233; H. 390; B. 246.

4. **mercatores**, nominative.

5. **ad effeminandos animos**, *to effeminating the minds.*

6. **Caesari**, *by Caesar*, dat. of agent limiting **erant agenda**. A. & S. 225, II; A. & G. 232; H. 388; B. 248.

7. **erant agenda**, *were to be done*, or *had to be done*, passive periphrastic.

EXERCISE 58.

Learn the supines, former and latter, of the regular verbs.

1. **rogatum**, *to ask*, former supine denoting purpose limiting **mittunt**. A. & S. 276, II; A. & G. 302; H. 546; B. 326, a.

2. **Romam**, to Rome, acc. of limit after **venisse**. A. & S. 237; A. & G. 258, b; H. 380, II; B. 321.

3. **factu**, *to be done*, or *to do*, latter supine limiting **perfacile**. A. & S. 276, III; A. & G. 303; H. 547; B. 326, b.

EXERCISE 59.

Review the tense signs of the subjunctive.

1. **suppeteret**, subjunctive of purpose after **ut**. A. & S. 262; A. & G. 317; H. 497, II; B. 298.

2. **ad omnia pericula subuenda**, *for undergoing all dangers;* **subeunda** gerundive.

3. **sustinerent**, subjunctive of purpose after **qui**. A. & S. 264, 5; A. & G. 317; H. 497, I; B. 299.

EXERCISE 60.

Read carefully the rule for moods in indirect discourse. A. & S. 266; A. & G. 336; H. 523; B. 316, 317.

1. **quae visum est**, *what it seemed best (to say);* **quae** object of **respondere** understood.

2. **posse**, principal verb of indirect discourse.

3. **remanerent**, conditional subjunctive after **si**. A. & S. 261; A. & G. 304; H. 507; B. 306, c.

4. **potuerint**, subordinate verbs in indirect discourse take subjunctive.

5. **occupare**, subject of **esse**; **verum** agrees with it.

EXERCISE 61.

1. **Aquitani**, subject of **incolunt** understood.

2. **qui**, antecedent [**ii**], subject of **incolunt** understood, *they who.*

3. **effeminandos**, gerundive agreeing with **animos**; read as a gerund.

4. **qua**, adj. agreeing with **causa**.

5. **virtute**, abl. of specification.

6. **proeliis**, abl. of means.

7. **finibus**, abl. of separation.

8. **quam**, etc., *which it has been said the Gauls to possess* (*that the Gauls possess*).

9. **ab**, *on the side of, in the direction of.*

10. **oriuntur**, deponent verb, from **orior**.

EXERCISE 62.

1. **M. Messala . . . consulibus**, *Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso being consuls*, abl. absolute without a participle. A. & S. 257, Rem. 7; A. & G. 255, a, foot-note 2; H. 431, 4, foot-note 7; B. 264.

2. **civitati**, indirect object of **persuasit**, Rule 5.

3. **ut . . . exirent**, subjunctive clause, direct object of **persuasit**. A. & S. 262; A. & G. 331; H. 498; B. 295.

4. **esse**, principal verb in indirect discourse. A. & S. 266, 2; A. & G. 336; H. 523; B. 316; it depends on some verb, as, *he said;* its subject is **potiri**.

5. **cum . . . praestarent**, *since they excelled all;* **praestarent**, causal subjunctive after **cum**, rendered indicative. A. & S. 263, 5; A. & G. 326; H. 517; B. 304.

The subjunctive is rendered indicative in indirect questions, in clauses denoting a result, and after temporal and causal connectives.

6. **imperio**, abl. after **potiri**. A. & S. 245; A. & G. 249; H. 421, I; B. 258.

7. **hoc facilius**, *more easily on this account;* **hoc**, abl. of cause limiting **facilius**, may be rendered as emphatic *the,—the more easily.*

8. **una ex parte**, *on one side.*

9. **his rebus fiebat**, *from these circumstances it happened.*

10. **vagarentur** and **possent**, subjunctive of result after **ut**, rendered indicative.

11. **finitimis**, dative after compound **inferre**. A. & S. 224; A. & G. 228; H. 386; B. 242.

12. **qua ex re**, *on which ground, for which reason.*

13. **pro**, *in proportion to.*

14. **milia**, acc. of space. A. & S. 236; A. & G. 257; H. 379; B. 220.

15. **passuum**, partitive gen. limiting **milia**. A. & S. 212; A. & G. 216; H. 397; B. 227.

16. **patebant**, *extended.*

VERBS

USED IN EXERCISES 1-39.

LATIN—ENGLISH.

C.

capit, *takes.*
cogit, *collects.*
committit, *commences.*
commŏvit, *excites.*
condūcit, *conducts.*
conficit, *completes.*
confirmat, *establishes.*
contēndit, *contends, hastens.*
contēndunt, *contend.*
continet, *keeps.*
consciscit, *accepts, inflicts.*
conscrībit, *enlists.*
convĕnit, *assembles.*
convenĭunt, *assemble.*
currit, *runs.*
currunt, *run.*

D.

dant, *give.*
dat, *gives.*
defēndunt, *defend.*
dicit, *says, speaks.*
dicunt, *say, appoint.*
differunt, *differ.*
divīdit, *separates.*
ducit, *leads.*
ducunt, *lead.*

E.

edūcit, *leads out.*
erīpit, *delivers.*
est, *is.*
exĕunt, *go out.*
expūgnant, *storm.*

F.

facit, *makes.*
fluit, *flows.*

H.

habet, *has.*
habent, *have.*
hiĕmat, *winters.*

I.

implōrant, *entreat.*
incēndunt, *burn.*
incŏlunt, *dwell.*
instrŭit, *arranges.*

J.

jubet, *orders.*

M.

mandant, *command, betake.*
manent, *remain.*

manet, *remains.*
matūrat, *hastens.*
mittit, *sends.*
mittunt, *send.*
monet, *warns.*
movent, *move.*
movet, *moves.*
munit, *fortifies.*

N.

nunciat, *announces.*

O.

obtĭnent, *occupy.*
obtĭnet, *occupies.*
occīdit, *kills.*
occŭpat, *seizes.*
occŭpant, *seize.*

P.

parcit, *spares.*
parent, *obey.*
paret, *obeys.*
perdūcit, *constructs.*
persuādent, *persuade.*
persuādet, *persuades.*
pertĭnent, *extend.*
pertĭnet, *extends.*
petunt, *seek.*
placet, *pleases.*
ponit, *places.*
praecēdunt, *excel.*
prohĭbent, *prevent.*
putat, *thinks.*

R.

recipĭunt, *receive, betake.*
redūcit, *leads back.*
regnat, *rules.*
relinquit, *leaves.*
respōndit, *answers.*

S.

solicĭtant, *incite.*
student, *desire.*
sumunt, *assume.*
sunt, *are.*
suscĭpit, *undertakes.*
sustĭnent, *withstand.*

T.

temptant, *try.*
tenent, *hold.*
tenet, *holds.*
transĕunt, *cross.*
transit, *crosses.*

V.

vastant, *devastate.*
venit, *comes.*
venĭunt, *come.*
vident, *see.*
videt, *sees.*
vocat, *calls.*
volunt, *wish.*
vult, *wishes.*

ENGLISH—LATIN.

A.

accepts, **consciscit.**
announces, **nunciat.**
answers, **respōndit.**
appoint, **dicunt.**
are, **sunt.**
arranges, **instrŭit.**
assemble, **convenĭunt.**

assembles, convĕnit.
assume, sumunt.

B.

betake, recipĭunt.
burn, incēndunt.

C.

calls, vocat.
collects, cogit.
come, venĭunt.
comes, venit.
command, mandant.
commences, committit.
completes, conficit.
conducts, condūcit.
contends, contĕndit.
constructs, perdūcit.
cross, transĕunt.
crosses, transit.

D.

defend, defēndunt.
delivers, erĭpit.
desire, student.
devastate, vastant.
differ, differunt.
dwell, incŏlunt.

E.

enlists, conscrĭbit.
entreat, implōrant.
establishes, confĭrmat.
excel, praecēdunt.
excites, commŏvit.
extend, pertĭnent.
extends, pertĭnet.

F.

flows, fluit.
fortifies, munit.

G.

give, dant.
gives, dat.
go out, exĕunt.

H.

has, habet.
hastens, matūrat, contĕndit.
have, habent.
hold, tenent.
holds, tenet.

I.

incite, solicĭtant.
inflicts, conscĭscit.
is, est.

K.

keeps, contĭnet.
kills, occĭdit.

L.

lead, ducunt.
leads, ducit.
leads back, redūcit.
leads out, edūcit.
leaves, relĭnquit.

M.

makes, facit.
move, movent.
moves, movet.

O.

obey, parent.
obeys, paret.
occupies, obtĭnet.
occupy, obtĭnent.
orders, jubet.

P.

persuade, persuādent.
persuades, persuādet.
places, ponit.

pleases, **placet.**
prevent, **prohĭbent.**

R.

receive, **recipĭunt.**
remain, **manent.**
remains, **manet.**
rules, **regnat.**
run, **currunt.**
runs, **currit.**

S.

say, **dicunt.**
says, **dicit.**
see, **vident.**
seek, **petunt.**
sees, **videt.**
seize, **occŭpant.**
seizes, **occŭpat.**
send, **mittunt.**
sends, **mittit.**
separates, **divĭdit.**
spares, **parcit.**
speaks, **dicit.**
storm, **expūgnant.**

T

takes, **capit.**
thinks, **putat.**
try, **temptant.**

U.

undertakes, **suscĭpit.**

W.

warn, **monent.**
winters, **hiĕmat.**
wish, **volunt.**
wishes, **vult.**
withstand, **sustĭnent.**

VOCABULARY.

LATIN—ENGLISH.

A.

ā, ăb, *prep.* w. *abl.* (**a**, before consonants; **ab**, before vowels and consonants), *from; by; on the side of.*

abstĭnĕo, ēre, tinŭi, tentum, *a,* (**abs, teneo**), *to refrain, abstain.*

absum, ēsse, fŭi, *n, irreg.* (**ab, sum**), *to be away, to be distant.*

accĕptus, a, um, *adj., agreeable, acceptable.*

accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**ad, causa**), *to accuse, impeach.*

ăcies, ăciēi, *f, edge; army; line of battle.*

ăd, *prep.* w. *acc., to, for, at, near;* (w. numerals) *about, to the number of.*

addūco, ĕre, dūxi, dūctum, *a,* (**ad, duco**), *to lead to, influence, lead.*

adhĭbĕo, ēre, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, *a,* (**ad, habeo**), *to summon.*

advēntus, us, *m, coming, approach, arrival.*

aedĭfĭcium, i, *n, building.*

Aedŭi, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a tribe in Central Gaul.

aegre, *adv., with difficulty, hardly.*

affĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fēctum, *a,* (**ad, facio**), *to move, influence, affect.*

ăger, agri, *m, field, country.*

ăgo, ăgĕre, ēgi, actum, *a, to drive, do, accomplish.*

agrĭcultūra, ae, *f,* (**ager, colo**), *agriculture.*

ălacrĭtas, ātis, *f, ardor, eagerness, zeal.*

aliēnus, a, um, *adj. belonging to another; foreign.*

ălĭquis, quid, *pron., indef.* (*f. sing., and f. and n. pl.* not used; **allĭus, quis**), *some one, any one, something.*

Allŏbrŏges, um, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.

Alpes, Alpĭum, *f, pl., the Alps.*

alter, altĕra, altĕrum, *adj., one, another;* **alter . . . alter,** *the one,—the other.*

altĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f, height, depth.*

altus, a, um, *adj., high, deep.*

amĭcitĭa, ae, *f, friendship, league.*

ămĭcus, a, um, *adj., friendly;* **ămĭcus, i,** *m, friend.*

ămo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to love.*

angustĭae, ārum, *f, pl., defiles.*

angūstus, a, um, *adj., narrow, steep.*

anĭmus, i, *m, mind, disposition.*

annus, i, *m, year.*

antĕ, *prep.* w. *acc.,* and *adv., before, previously.*

ăpĕrtus, a, um, *adj., open, exposed.*

appĕllo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**ad, pello**), *to address, name, call.*

ăpud, *prep.* w. *acc., near, among, before.*

Aquĭlēja, ae, *f,* a town of Upper Italy.

Aquītāni, ōrum, *m, pl.*, a people of Gaul.
Aquītānĭa, ae, *f*, south-western division of Gaul.
Arăr, ăris, *m*, a river in Gaul, (now the *Saone*).
arbĭtror, āri, ātus sum, *a, dep., to judge, think.*
Ariovīstus, i, *m*, a German king.
arma, ōrum, *n, pl., arms, weapons.*
ars, artis, *f, art, skill.*
ătque or **āc,** *conj., and.*
attingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, *a*, (ad, tango), *to reach, touch.*
auctōrĭtas, ātis, *f, authority, influence.*
audĭo, īri, īvi, ītum, *a, to hear.*
aut, *conj. or;* **aut — aut,** either — or.
autem, *conj., but, moreover.*
auxĭlĭum, i, *n, aid, assistance;* in *pl. auxiliary troops.*
āvērto, ĕre, vērsi, vērsum, *a*, (a, verto), *to avert, remove.*

B.

beātus, a, um, *adj., happy.*
Bĕlgae, ārum, *m, pl., Belgians.*
belló, āre, āvi, ātum, *n*, (bellum), *to wage war, to war, fight.*
bellum, i, *n, war.*
bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* **mellĭor,** *superl.* **optĭmus**), *good, friendly.*
brĕvis, e, *adj., short, brief.*
Britannĭa, ae, *f*, the island of Britain.
Brittani, ovum, *m., pl.*, Britons.

C.

Caesar, ăris, *m, Caius Julius Caesar.*
Cāĭus, i, *m*, a Roman praenomen.
căpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum, *a, to take, seize.*
carrum, i, *n*, **carrus, i,** *m, cart.*
Cassĭus, i, *m*, a Roman name.
Castĭcus, i, *m*, a chief of the Sequani.
castrum, i, *n, fort; pl.*, **castra, ōrum,** *camp.*
Catamantalōdes, is, *m*, a chief of the Sequani.
causa, ae, *f, cause.*
cĕler, celĕris, celĕre, *adj., swift, fleet.*
Celtae, ārum, *m, pl.*, a people of Gaul, the Celts.
centum, *adj., num., card., indecl., a hundred.*
cibāria, ōrum, *n, pl., food, provisions.*
circumvĕnio, īre, vēni, vēntum, *a*, (circum, venio), *to come around, surround, encompass.*
citĕrĭor, ĭus, *adj., nearer, hither.*
cīvĭtas, ātis, *f, state.*
cliens, ēntis, *m* and *f, client, dependant.*
coĕmo, ĕre, ēmi, ēmptum, *a*, (con, emo), *to buy, purchase.*
cōgo, ĕre, coēgi, āctum, *a*, (con, ago), *to drive together, collect; force.*
cohors, cohōrtis, *f, a cohort* (the tenth part of a legion).
collis, is, *m, hill.*
collŏquĭum, i, *n, conversation, conference.*
combūro, ĕre, būssi, būstum, *a* (con, (b)uro), *to burn, destroy.*
commeātus, us, *m, provisions, supplies, baggage.*
commĕo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n*, (con, eo), *to resort, to go.*
commĭtto, ĕre, mīsi, mīssum, *a*, (con, mitto), *to commence, to begin.*
compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (con, paro), *to arrange, prepare.*
conātum, i, *n, attempt, undertaking.*
concĭlio, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (concilium), *to bring together; gain, win.*
concĭlĭum, i, *n, assembly, council.*
condūco, ĕre, dūxi, dūctum, *a*, (con, duco), *to lead together, to assemble, collect.*
confĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a*, (con, facio), *to complete, accomplish.*
confĭrmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (con, firmo), *to establish.*

conjicio, ĕre, jēci, jēctum, *a,* (con, jacio), *to throw together; hurl, throw.*
conjūrātio, ōnis, *f, conspiracy, plot.*
cōnor, āri, conātus sum, *a, dep., to try, attempt.*
consīdo, ĕre, sēdi, sēssum, *n,* (con, sido), *to settle, encamp.*
conspēctus, us, *m, sight, view.*
constānter, *adv.* (constans), *uniformly.*
constĭtŭo, ĕre, stitŭi, stitūtum, *a,* (con, statŭo), *to place, determine.*
consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f, custom, usage, habit.*
consul, ŭlis, *m, a consul.*
contĕndo, ĕre, tendi, tentum, *a,* and *n,* (con, tendo), *to strive for; journey; hasten; contend, fight.*
contĭnĕo, ēre, tinŭi, tentum, *a,* (con, teneo), *to hold together, hold; restrain, confine, bound.*
contĭnēnter, *adv., continually.*
convĕnio, īre, vēni, vēntum, *a* and *n,* (con, venio), *to assemble; to address.*
convēntus, us, *m, meeting, assembly.*
convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to call together, assemble.*
cōpĭa, ae, *f, abundance; pl., forces, troops.*
cornū, us, *n, horn; wing* (of an army).
Crassus, i, *m,* a Roman name.
crĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to burn.*
cultus, us, *m, civilisation, refinement.*
cŭm, *prep.* w. *abl., with.*
cŭm, *conj., since, when.*
cupiditas, ātis, *f, desire, wish.*
cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj., desirous, fond.*

D.

dē, *prep.* w. *abl. from, of, concerning.*
debĭlis, e, *adj., weak.*
dĕcem, *adj., num., card., indecl., ten.*
dēligo, ĕre, lēgi, lēctum, *a,* (de, lego), *to select, choose.*
dexter, dextra, dextrum, *adj., right.*
dīco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, *a, to say, tell; name, appoint.*
dies, ēi, *m,* in *sing.* sometimes *f, day.*
differo, fĕrre, distŭli, dilātum, *a,* and *n,* (dis, fero), *to differ.*
difficilis, e, *adj., difficult, hard.*
difficultas, ātis, *f, difficulty, trouble.*
dīmitto, ĕre, mīsi, mīssum, *a,* (di mitto), *to dismiss, disband.*
discēdo, ĕre, cēssi, cēssum. *n,* (dis, cedo), *to depart.*
dītissimus, a, um, *adj.* (*superl.* of dives), *richest.*
dīves, ĭtis, *adj., rich.*
Divĭco, ōnis, *m,* a distinguished Helvetian.
dīvīdo, ĕre, vīsi, vīsum, *a, to separate, divide.*
Divitiăcus, i, *m,* a chief of the Ædui.
dō, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, *a, to give, grant.*
doctus, a, um, *adj., learned.*
dŏlor, ōris, *m, pain, vexation, grief.*
dŏmus, us and **i,** *f, house, home.*
dŭcēnti, ae, a, *adj., num., card., two hundred.*
dūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, *a, to lead.*
dŭm, *conj., while; until.*
Dumnŏrix, īgis, *m,* one of the Ædui.
dŭo, ae, o, *adj., num., card., two.*
duodĕcim, *adj., num., card., indecl.,* (duo, decem), *twelve.*
duodecĭmus, a, um, *adj., num., ord., twelfth.*
dux, dŭcis, *m,* and *f, leader, general.*

E.

ē, see **ex.**
effēmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (ex, femina), *to enervate, weaken.*
ĕgo, *pron., pers., I.*

eo, *adv., thither, there.*
ĕques, ĭtis, *m, horseman; pl., cavalry.*
ĕquēster, tris, tre, *adj., equestrian, cavalry.*
ĕquĭtātus, us, *m, cavalry.*
ĕquus, i, *m, horse.*
ērĭpĭo, ĕre, rĭpŭi, rĕptum, *a*, (e, rapio), *to snatch out; to take away, remove.*
ĕt, *conj., and;* **et—et**, *both—and.*
ĕtĭam, *conj.*, (et, jam), *besides, also.*
ex, ē, *prep.*, w. *abl., from.*
exĕo, īre, ĭi, ĭtum, *n*, (ex, eo), *to go out, depart.*
exercĭtus, us, *m, army.*
exĭtus, us, *m, departure; end, close.*
expūgno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (ex, pugno), *to storm, capture.*
exspēcto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to await.*
extrā, *adv.*, and *prep.* w. *acc., without, beyond, besides.*
extrēmus, a, um, *adj.. (superl. of* exter), *furthermost, extreme, last.*

F.

facīle, facilĭus, facillīme, *adv., easily.*
facĭlis, e, *adj., easy.*
facĭo, ĕre, fēci, factum, *a, to make, do; cause, excite.*
facūltas, ātis, *f, ability, power.*
fămĭlĭa, ae, *f, household, family.*
fēlix, ĭcis, *adj., happy.*
fĕre, *adv., nearly, almost.*
fidēlis, e, *adj., faithful.*
fĭdes, ēi, *f, faith; confidence; pledge; promise.*
fĭlĭa, ae, *f, daughter.*
fĭlĭus, i, *m, son.*
fīnis, is, *m* and *f, end, boundary; pl. territory.*
fīnĭtĭmi, ōrum, *m, pl., neighbors.*
fĭo, fĭĕri, factus sum, *n, irreg., to become; happen; irreg. pass.* of facio, *to be made.*
flĕo, ēre, flēvi, flētum, *n, to weep.*
flūmen, ĭnis, *n, river.*
fortis, e, *adj., brave.*
fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f, bravery, courage.*
fortūna, ae, *f, fortune, chance.*
fossa, ae, *f, ditch, trench.*
frāter, frātris, *m, brother.*
frūmēntum, i, *n, corn, grain.*
fūga, ae, *f, flight.*

G.

Galba, ae, *m*, a lieutenant of Caesar.
Gallĭa, ae, *f, Gaul.*
Gallus, i, *m, a Gaul.*
Garūmna, ae, *f*, a river of Gaul (now *Garonne*).
Genēva, ae, *f, Geneva*, a city of the Allobroges.
gens, gentis, *f, nation, tribe.*
Germāni, ōrum, *m, pl., the Germans.*
gĕro, ĕre, gĕssi, gĕstum, *a, to bear; to carry on, perform, do.*
glōrĭa, ae, *f, glory, renown.*
grandis, e, *adj., large, great.*
grātĭa, ae, *f, friendship, favor, thanks.*
grātŭlor, āri, ātus sum, *a, dep.*, (gratus), *to congratulate; thank.*
grăvĭter, (gravis), *adv., weightily; harshly, seriously.*

H.

hăbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *a, to have, possess; make, deliver.*
Harūdes, um, *m, pl.*, a people of Germany.
Helvētĭi, ōrum, *m, pl.*, a people occupying a part of Gaul, now called *Switzerland.*
Helvētĭus, a, um, *adj., Helvetian.*
hĭbĕrna, ōrum, *n, pl., winter quarters.*
hĭc. haec, hŏc, *pron., demon., this, that; he, she, it; such.*
Hispānĭa, ae, *f, Spain.*
hŏmo, ĭnis, *m*, and *f, human being, man.*

hostis, is, *m,* and *f, enemy.*
hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f, politeness, refinement.*

I.

Ibi, *adv., there.*
Idem, eădem, Idem, *pron., demon., the same.*
Idōnĕus, a, um, *adj., suitable, convenient.*
Ille, a, ud, *pron., dem., that; he, she, it.*
impendĕo, ēre, no *perf.* or *sup., n,* (**in, pendeo**), *to hang over, overhang; threaten.*
impĕrātor, ōris, *m, general, leader.*
impĕrĭum, i, *n, command, authority, government.*
impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**in paro**), *to command, demand.*
impĕtus, us, *m, attack, assault.*
impōrto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**in, porto**), *to import.*
In, *prep.* w. *acc., into, against;* w. *abl., in, on.*
incēndo, ĕre, cendi, censum, *a,* (**in, candĕo**), *to burn, to set on fire.*
incŏlo, ĕre, colŭi, no *sup., a* and *n,* (**in, colo**), *to inhabit, dwell.*
incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj., incredible, extraordinary.*
indūco, ĕre, duxi, dūctum, *a,* (**in, duco**), *to lead; excite, arouse.*
inferĭor, inferĭus, *adj.,* (*comp.* of **infĕrus**), *lower.*
infĕro, fĕrre, intŭli, illātum, *a, irreg.,* (**in, fero**), *to bring upon, make upon.*
inīquus, a, um, *adj.,* (**in, aequus**), *not equal, disadvantageous, unfavorable.*
inĭtĭum, i, *n, beginning, commencement.*
injĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, *a,* (**in, jacio**), *to inspire, cause.*
injūrĭa, ae, *f, injury, wrong.*
inŏpĭa, ae, *f, need, want.*
insidĭae, ārum, *f, pl., treachery, snares.*
institŭo, ĕre, stitŭi, stitūtum, *a,* (**in, statŭo**), *to prepare, undertake.*
institūtum, i, *n, custom, habit.*
instrŭo, ĕre, strūxi, strūctum, *a,* (**in, struo**), *to draw up, arrange.*
insŭla, ae, *f, island.*
intelligo, ĕre, lēxi, lēctum, *a,* (**inter, lego**), *to perceive, know.*
inter, *prep.* w. *acc., between, among.*
interclūdo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum, *a,* (**inter, claudo**), *to stop, cut off, hinder.*
intermĭtto, ĕre, mīsi, mīssum, *a* and *n,* (**inter, mitto**), *to interpose, neglect.*
ipse, a, um, *pron., dem., self, himself, herself, itself; very.*
Is, ĕa, id, *pron., dem., this, that; he, she, it; such.*
iste, a, ud, *pron., dem., this of yours.*
Itălĭa, ae, *f, Italy.*
Item, *adv., also.*
iter, itinĕris, *n, journey; road; march.*

J.

jăm, *adv., now, already.*
jŭbĕo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *a, to command, order.*
jūdĭcĭum, i, *n, trial.*
jŭgum, i, *n, yoke.*
jūmēntum, i, *n, beast of burden, horse.*
Jūra, ae, *m, the Jura,* a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.
jusjūrāndum, jūrisjurāndi, *n,* (**jus, juro**), *oath.*

L.

Labiēnus, i, *m,* one of Cæsar's lieutenants.
lăcus, us, *m, lake.*
laetus, a, um, *adj., joyful, glad.*
lāte, *adv., widely, extensively.*

lātitūdo, ĭnis, *f*, *width*.
Latobrĭgi, ōrum, *m*, *pl.*, a people of Gaul.
lātus, a, um, *adj.*, *broad, wide*.
lēgātio, ōnis, *f*, *embassy, legation*.
lēgātus, i, *m*, *embassador, lieutenant*.
lĕgio, ōnis, *f*, *a legion* (consisting of from 4,200 to 6,000 men).
Lĕmānnus, i, *m*, *Lake Geneva*.
lenĭtas, ātis, *f*, *smoothness, softness*.
lex, legis, *f*, *law*.
lĭber, lĭbri, *m*, *book*.
lĭber, lĭbera, lĭberum, *adj.*, *free*.
licet, licēre, *impers.*, *it is permitted*.
Lingŏnes, um, *m*, *pl.*, a people of Gaul.
lingua, ae, *f*, *tongue, language*.
lŏcus, i, *m*, (*pl.* **loci** and **loca**), *place*.
longe, *adv.*, (**longus**), *far, by far; comp.*, **longĭus**, *superl.*, **longissime**.
longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f*, *length*.
longus, a, um, *adj.*, *long*.
lŏquor, lŏqui, lŏcūtus sum, *a, dep.*, *to speak, talk, say*.
Lucĭus, i, *m*, a Roman prænomen.

M.

mando, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (**manus, do**), *to command: commend, consign*.
Marcus, i, *m*, a Roman prænomen.
Matrŏna, ae, *m*, a river in Gaul (modern *Marne*).
mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *in the middle, intervening*.
Messāla, ae, *m*, a Roman name.
Mettĭus, i, *Marcus*, a friend of Ariovistus.
mĭnĭme, *adv.*, *superl.*, *least*.
mĭnus, *adv.*, *less*.

N.

Nantuātes, ium, or **um**, *m*, *pl.*, a people of the Provincia (the Roman Province).
natĭo, ōnis, *f*, *race, nation*.
nātūra, ae, *f*, *nature*.
nauta, ae, *m*, *sailor*.
nāvis, is, *f*, *ship*.
negōtĭum, i, *n*, *business, labor, thing*.
nĕque or **nĕc**, *adv.*, *not; conj.*, *and not*; **neque — neque, nec — nec**, *neither — nor*.
neuter, neutra, neutrum, *adj.*, *neither*.
nĭhil, *n*, *indecl.*, *nothing*.
nōbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *noble*.
nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f*, *the nobility*.
nōn, *adv.*, *not*.
nōnus, a, um, *adj.*, *num., ord., ninth*.
nōs, *pron., pers., pl.* of **ego**, *we*.
noster, nostra, nostrum, *our*.
nŏvem, *adj.*, *num., card., nine*.
Noviodūnum, i, *n*, a town of the Suessiones, in Gaul.
nŏvus, a, um, *adj.*, (*comp.* wanting; *superl.* **novissimus**), *new, fresh*.
nox, noctis, *f*, *night*.
nullus, a, um, *adj.* (**ne, ullus**), *not any, none, no*.
nuntĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (**nuntius**), *to announce, report*.
nuntĭus, i, *m*, *messenger; message, news*.

O.

O, *interj.*, with voc.
obaerātus, i, *m*, *debtor*.
obses, ĭdis, *m*, *hostage*.
obtĭnĕo, ēre, tinŭi, tentum, *a*, (**ob, teneo**), *to hold, possess; obtain, gain*.
occāsus, us, *m*, *setting; west*.
occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi, cīsum, *a*, (**ob, caedo**), *to kill, slay*.
occūlto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, *intens.* (**occulo**), *to hide; conceal*.
occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (**ob, capio**), *to take, seize; occupy; attack*.
Ocĕănus, i, *m*, *ocean*.
octōgĭnta, *adj.*, *num., card., indecl., eighty*.

omnīno, *adv.*, *altogether.*
omnis, e, *adj.*, *all, every.*
oppĭdum, i, *n*, *town.*
oppūgno, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (ob, pugno), *to attack, besiege.*
ōra, ae, *f*, *coast.*
oratĭo, ōnis, *f*, *speech, oration.*
Orgĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m*, chief of the Helvetians.
ŏrĭor, īri, **ortus sum**, *n*, *to rise, begin.*

P.

pāgus, i, *m*, *canton, village.*
pălus, ūdis, *f*, *swamp, marsh.*
pār, pāris, *adj.*, *equal.*
pārātus, a, um, *part. adj.*, *prepared; ready.*
pars, partis, *f*, *part.*
parvus, a, um, *adj.*, *small, little.*
passus, a, um, *part.* (pando), *extended, outstretched.*
passus, us, *m*, *pace*, about five feet.
pătĕo, ēre, ŭi, no *sup.*, *n*, *to extend.*
păter, pătris, *m*, *father.*
paucus, a, um, *adj.*, *little, few.*
paulum, *adv.*, *a little, somewhat.*
pax, pācis, *f*, *peace.*
pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pūlsum, *a*, *to drive out, defeat.*
pĕr, *prep.* w. *acc.*, *through, by means of.*
perfăcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very easy.*
perfĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *a*, (per, facio), *to perform, accomplish.*
perīcŭlum, i, *n*, *danger, peril.*
persuādĕo, ēre, suāsi, suāsum, *a*, (per, suadeo), *to convince, persuade.*
pertĭneo, ēre, tinŭi, tēntum, *n*, (per, teneo), *to extend, reach.*
perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *confusion, disorder.*
pēs, pēdis, *m*, *foot.*
pĕto, ĕre, pētīvi, petītum, *a*, *to seek, ask.*
Pīso, ōnis, *m*, a Roman name.
plăcĕo, ēre, ŭi, placĭtum, *n*, *to please.*
plānĭtĭes, ēi, *f*, *plain.*
plebs, plēbis, *f*, *common people, plebeians.*
pollicitātĭo, ōnis, *f*, *promise.*
pōno, ĕre, posŭi, positum, *a*, *to place, pitch* (a camp).
pons, pontis, *m*, *bridge.*
pŏpŭlor, āri, ātus sum, *a*, *dep.*, (populus), *to lay waste, devastate.*
pŏpŭlus, i, *m*, *people, nation.*
portōrĭum, i, *n*, *tax, toll.*
possessĭo, ōnis, *f*, *possession, property.*
possum, posse, potŭi, no *sup.*, *n*, *irreg.* (potis, sum), *to be able, can.*
postĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *following, next.*
postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, *to ask, demand.*
pŏtĭor, īri, ītus sum, *n*, *dep.*, (potis), *to get possession of, to obtain.*
praecēdo, ĕre, cēssi, cēssum, *n*, (prae, cedo), *to surpass, excel.*
praemĭum, i, *n*, *reward.*
praesērtim, *adv.*, *especially.*
praesĭdĭum, i, *n*, *guard, defense.*
praesto, āre, stĭti, stĭtum, *n*, and *a*, (prae, sto), *to stand before; surpass, excel; show.*
prĕmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, *a*, *to press, oppress; annoy.*
prīmus, a, um, *adj.*, *num.*, *ord.*, *first.*
princeps, ĭpis, *adj.*, *first*: *noun*, *m*, and *f*, *chief, head.*
prīvātus, a, um, *adj.*, *private.*
prō, *prep.* w. *abl.*, *for, in proportion to, in comparison with.*
prŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a*, (probus), *to try; to show, prove.*
proelĭum, i, *n*, *battle.*
prŏfectĭo, ōnis, *f*, *departure.*
prŏfŭgĭo, ĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum, *a*, and *n*, *to flee; to escape.*
prŏhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *a*, (pro, hăbĕo), *to restrain, prevent, prohibit.*

prōjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jēctum, *a*, (**pro, jăcĭo**), *to throw down, cast.*
proptĕrĕa, *adv., for this reason:* **propterea quod,** *because.*
prōvĭncĭa, ae, *f, province.*
proxĭmus, a, um, *adj., superl.* (no positive), *nearest, next.*
publĭcus, a, um, *adj., public.*
puĕlla, ae, *f, girl.*
pŭer, puĕri, *m, boy.*
pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *n, to fight.*
pulcher, pulchra, puchrum, *adj., beautiful.*
Pyrēnæus, a, um, *adj., Pyrenoean;* **Pyrenaei montes,** *the Pyrenees.*

Q.

quădrāgĭnta, *adj., num., card., indecl., forty.*
quadringēnti, ae, a, *adj., num., card., four hundred.*
quaero, ĕre, quaesīvi, quaesītum, *a, to seek; to ask, demand.*
quăm, *adv.* and *conj., how, as;* w. *superl., as (much as), possible; conj., than.*
quartus, a, um, *adj., num., ord., fourth.*
quătŭor, *adj., num., card., indecl., four.*
quĕ, *conj., enclitic, and;* — **que . . . que,** *both . . . and.*
quĕror, quĕri, questus sum, *n, dep., to complain.*
quī, quae, quŏd, *pron., rel., who, which, what, that.*
Quintus, i, *m,* a Roman prænomen.
quĭs, quae, quĭd, *pron., interrog., who? which? what?* after **ne, si, nisi,** indefinite, *any, some, any one, some one, any thing, some thing.*
quisque, quaeque, quodque, or **quidque,** or **quicque,** *pron., indef., each, every, each one, every one.*
quod, *conj., because.*
quŏque, *conj., also.*
quŏtĭdiānus, a, um, *adj., daily.*

R.

Raurăci, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
rĕdūco, ĕre, dūxi, dūctum, *a,* (**re, duco**), *to lead,* or *bring back.*
rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f, region, country, district.*
regnum, i, *n, kingdom, authority.*
rĕgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, *a, to rule, govern.*
rējĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jēctum, *a,* (**re, jăcĭo**), *to drive back, repel.*
rĕlĭnquo, ĕre, lĭqui, lictum, *a,* (**re, linquo**), *to leave.*
rĕlĭquus, a, um, *adj., remaining, rest of.*
rĕmănĕo, ēre, mansi, no *sup., n,* (**re, mănĕo**), *to stay, remain.*
remŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a,* (**re, mŏvĕo**), *to withdraw, remove.*
rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj., sudden, unexpected.*
rĕpĕrĭo, īre, rĕpĕri, repērtum, *a,* (**re, părĭo**), *to find, discover.*
rēs, rēi, *f, thing; affair;* **res militaris,** *the art of war.*
respōnsum, i, *n, answer, reply.*
rēspublĭca, rēĭpublĭcae, *f, the state.*
rex, rēgis, *m, king.*
Rhēnus, i, *m, the Rhine.*
Rhodănus, i, *m, the Rhone.*
rīpa, ae, *f, bank* (of a stream).
rŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to ask.*
Rōma, ae, *f, Rome.*
Rōmānus, i, *m, a Roman.*
Rōmānus, a. um, *adj., Roman.*

S.

Sabīnus, i, *m,* see **Titurius.**
saepe, *adv., often, frequently.*
săgittārius, i, *m, archer, bowman.*

sălus, ūtis, *f, safety.*
săpiens, ēntis, *adj., wise.*
sătis (săt), *adv., enough, sufficiently.*
secūndum, *prep.* w. *acc., along, by.*
secūndus, a, um, *second, following.*
sĕd, *conj., but.*
sēdĕcim, *adj., num., card., indecl., sixteen.*
Sĕdūni, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
semēntis, is, *f, a sowing.*
semper, *adv., always.*
sĕnātus, us, *m, senate.*
Sēnōnes, um, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
sententĭa, ae, *f, opinion, sentiment.*
septem, *adj., num., card., indecl., seven.*
septentriōnes, um, *m, pl.,* (**septem, triones,** *seven plow-oxen,* a constellation), *seven stars; the north.*
septĭmus, a, um, *adj., num., ord., seventh.*
Sēquāni, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
Servĭus, i, *m,* a Roman praenomen.
servus, i, *m, slave, servant.*
sex, *adj., num., card., indecl., six.*
sī, *conj., if.*
signum, i, *n, sign, ensign, signal.*
silva, ae, *f, woods, forest.*
sine, *prep.* w. *abl., without.*
sōl, sōlis, *m, sun.*
sōlus, a, um, *adj., alone, only.*
sŏror, ōris, *f, sister.*
specto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a* and *n, intens.* (**specĭo**), *to look at, behold; face, lie, look.*
spēs, spĕi, *f, hope; expectation.*
spīrĭtus, us, *m, breath; pride, arrogance.*
stătĭo, ōnis, *f, station, guard.*
stŭdĕo, ēre, ŭi, no *sup., n* and *a, to be eager; to strive; desire, wish.*
stŭdĭum, i, *n, zeal, desire.*
sŭb, *prep.* w. *acc.* and *abl., under, beneath; by.*
subdūco, ēre, duxi, dūctum, *a,* (**sub, dūco**), *to draw up; withdraw.*
subĕo, īre, ĭi, ĭtum, *a* and *n, irreg.* (**sub, eo**), *to advance; undergo.*
Suessiōnes, um, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
Suēvi, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Germany.
sui, *pron., pers., reflex., of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
sŭm, esse, fui, *n, irreg., to be.*
summus, a, um, *adj.* (*superl.* of **sŭpĕrus**), *highest.*
sŭpĕrĭor, sŭpĕrĭus, *adj.,* (*comp.* of **sŭpĕrus**), *upper, higher.*
sŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a* and *n, to surpass, excel; survive.*
sŭpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.,* **superior,** *superl.* **suprēmus** or **summus**), *above, upper.*
suppĕto, ĕre, pĕtīvi petītum, *n,* (**sub, pĕto**), *to be at hand.*
supplex, supplĭcis, *adj., humble, suppliant.*
suspĭcĭo, ōnis, *f, distrust, suspicion.*
sustēnto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, intens.* (**sustĭnĕo**), *to sustain, maintain.*
sustĭnĕo, ēre, tĭnŭi, tēntum, *a* and *n,* (**sub, teneo**), *to sustain, keep up, endure.*
sŭus, a, um, *pron., poss., his, his own; her own; its, its own; their, their own.*

T.

tămen, *adv., however, yet.*
tantus, a, um, *adj., so great; so small; such.*
tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**tardus**), *to hinder, retard.*
tēlum, i, *n, dart, spear, weapon.*
tempus, ŏris, *n, time.*
Tenctēri, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Germany.

tĕnĕo, ēre, ŭi, tentum, *a, to hold, possess.*
terrēnus, a, um, *adj., earthy.*
tertĭus, a, um, *adj., num., ord., third.*
Tigurīnus, i, *m,* a town of the *Tigurini.*
timĭdus, a, um, *adj., timid, cowardly.*
timor, ōris, *m, fear, alarm.*
Titurĭus, i, *m, Quintus Titurius Sabinus,* a lieutenant of Cæsar.
Tĭtus, i, *m,* a Roman prænomen.
tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, *a, to raise; to take away; cut off.*
tōtus, a, um, *adj., all; the whole.*
trādūco, ĕre, dūxi, dūctum, *a,* (**trans, dūco**), *to lead across; transfer.*
trāns, *prep.* w. *acc. across.*
transĕo, īre, ĭi, ĭtum, *n, irreg.* (**trans, eo**), *to go across; to cross.*
trēs, tria, *adj., num., card., three.*
trĭbūnus, i, *m, tribune.*
trĭplex, ĭcis, *adj., threefold, triple.*
tristis, e, *adj., sad.*
tū, tui, *pron., pers., thou, you.*
tuĕor, ēri, tultus or **tutus sum,** *a, dep., to behold; protect, defend.*
Tulingi, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Germany.
tŭm, *adv., then; moreover, besides.*
tŭmŭlus, i, *m, mound.*

U.

Ubĭi, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Germany.
ullus, a, um, *adj., any.*
ultĕrĭor, ĭus, *adj., comp.* (**ulter** obs.), *further.*
undĭque, *adv., on all sides, everywhere.*
ūnus, a, um, *adj., num., card., one, single.*
urbs, urbis, *f, city.*
Usipĭtes, um, *m, pl.,* a people of Germany.
ūsus, us, *m, use, practice.*
ŭt or **ūti,** *conj., that, in order that; as.*
ŭterque, utrăque, utrŭmque, *adj., both, each.*
ūtĭlis, e, *adj., useful, profitable.*

V.

văco, āre, āvi, ātum, *n, to be empty; to lie waste.*
văgor, āri, ātus, sum, *n, dep., to wander about, roam.*
valles or **vallis, is,** *f, valley.*
vallum, i, *n, wall, rampart.*
vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**vastus**), *to lay waste; devastate; destroy.*
vĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, *n, to come.*
Venĕti, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
Verăgri, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
vergo, ĕre, no *perf.,* no *sup., n, to bend, lie, slope.*
vērus, a, um, *adj., true; consistent.*
vĕtus, ĕris, *adj., old, ancient.*
victorĭa, ae, *f, victory.*
vīcus, i, *m, village.*
vĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *a, to see, perceive;* in *pass., to be seen, to seem, appear.*
vigĭlia, ae, *f, watch, guard.*
vinco, ĕre, vīci, victum, *a* and *n, to conquer, subdue.*
vīr, vīri, *m, man.*
virtus, ūtis, *f, courage, valor; virtue.*
vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to shun.*
vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, *a, to call, summon, name.*
Vocontĭi, ōrum, *m, pl.,* a people of Gaul.
vŏlo, velle, volŭi, no *sup., a, irreg., to wish.*
Volusēnus, i, *m, Caius Volusenus,* a military tribune.
vos, *pron., pers., pl.* of **tu,** *you.*
vox, vōcis, *f, voice; word.*
vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, *a,* (**vulnus**), *to wound, injure.*

VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH—LATIN.

A.

abstain, abstinĕo.
accuse, accūso.
across, trans.
advice, consilĭum.
against, in, contrā.
aid, auxilĭum.
all, omnis, e.
always, semper.
ambassador, legātus.
among, ăpŭd, inter, in.
and, et, quĕ.
any, ullus, a, um; *any one*, alĭquis.
army, exercĭtus, acies.
attack, impĕtus.
await, exspĕcto.

B.

band, mănus.
bank, rīpa.
battle, proelĭum.
be, sum.
beginning, initĭum.
Belgians, Belgae.
best, optĭmus, a, um.
book, lĭber.
bound, continĕo.
boundary, fīnis.
boy, pŭer.
brave, fortis, e.
Britons, Brĭtanni.
broad, lātus, a, um.
building, aedificĭum.
burn, crĕmo.

C.

call, vŏco, appello.
camp, castra.
cause, causa.
cavalry, (noun), equĭtes; (adj.) equester, tris, tre.
city, urbs.
commander, dux.
consul, consul.
courage, virtus.
cowardly, timĭdus, a, um.

D.

danger, pericŭlum.
daughter, fĭlia.
day, dĭes.
death, mors.
debar, prohibĕo.
deep, altus, a, um.
delay, mŏra.
desire, studĕo, volo.
devastate, vasto.
difficult, difficĭlis, e.

E.

eight, octo.
embassy, legatĭo.

empire, imperĭum.
enemy, hostis.
entire, tōtus, a, um.
extend, pertinĕo.

F.

faith, fĭdes.
faithful, fidēlis, e.
favor, gratĭa.
field, ăger.
first, prīmus, a, um.
five, quinque.
flight, fŭga.
following, postĕrus, a, um.
forces, copĭæ.
fortune, fortūna.
four, quatŭor.
fourth, quartus, a, um.
free, lĭber, a, um.
friend, amĭcus.
from, ā, ăb; e, ex.

G.

Garonne, Gărumna.
Gaul, Gallĭa.
Gauls, Galli.
general, dux, imperātor.
gentle, clemens.
Germans, Germāni.
girl, pŭella.
give, do.
good, bŏnus, a, um.
government, imperĭum.
great, magnus, a, um.

H.

happy, beatus, a, um; felix.
have, habĕo.
he (*she*, *it*), is, ea, id; ille, a, ud.
Helvetians, Helvētĭi.
hide, occūlto.
high, altus, a, um.
himself, sui; ipse, a, um.
his (*her*, *its*), sŭus, a, um.
hold, habĕo, tenĕo, continĕo.
home, dŏmus.
hope, spes.
horse, ĕquus.
hostage, obses.

I.

I, ĕgo.
if, sĭ.
in, *into*, in.
incredible, incredibĭlis, e.
Italy, Italĭa.

J.

journey, ĭter.

K.

king, rex.
kingdom, regnum.

L.

lake, lăcus.
land, ăger.
large, magnus, a, um.
law, lex.
leader, dux.
left, sĭnister, tra, trum.
legion, legĭo.
letter, epistŏla.
lieutenant, legātus.
love, ămo.

M.

man, vĭr, hŏmo.
many, multus, a, um.
march, ĭter.
marriage, matrimonĭum.
material, matĕrĭa.
mild, mĭtis, e.
military, militāris, e.
more, plus.
mound, tumŭlus.
mountain, mons.
multitude, multitūdo.

N.

narrow, angŭstus, a, um.
nation, gens, natĭo.
near, ad.
nearer, citerĭor.
nearest, proxĭmus, a, um.
new, nŏvus, a, um.
ninth, nōnus, a, um.
not, nōn.
number, numĕrus.

O.

old, vĕtus.
on all sides, undĭque,
opinion, sententĭa.
other, alĭus, a, ud.
our, noster, tra, trum.
overhang, impendĕo.

P.

peace. pax.
people, popŭlus.
persuade, persuadĕo.
pitch, pōno.
place, lŏcus.
please, placĕo.
pledge, fĭdes.
possession, possessĭo.
prohibit, prohibĕo.
province, provincĭa.
prudent, prūdens.
Pyrenees, Pyrēnaeus, a, um.

R.

ravage, vasto.
refrain, abstinĕo.
remaining, relĭquus, a, um.
remembrance, memorĭa.
remove, movĕo.
reward, proemĭum.
Rhine, Rhēnus.
Rhone, Rhodănus.
right, dexter, tra, trum.
river, flūmen, fluvĭus,
road, ĭter.
Roman, Romānus, a, um.
Rome, Rōma.

S.

safety, sălus.
sailor, nauta.
same, Idem, eădem, ĭdem.
see, vidĕo.
seize, occŭpo.
senate, senātus.
Sequanians, Sequāni.
setting, occāsus.
short, brĕvis, e.
sight, conspēctus.
signal, signum.
skill, ars.
slave, servus.
small, parvus, a, um.
smoothness, lenĭtas.
snares, insidĭae.
soldier, mĭles.
some one, alĭquis.
state, civĭtas.
sun, sol.
supplicant, supplex.
swift, cĕler, ĕris, ĕre.

T.

territory, fĭnis.
than, quam.
their, sŭus, a, um.
themselves, sui; ipsi.
twentieth, vicesĭmus.
they, ii, eae, ea.
this, that, hic, haec, hoc; ille, a, ud.
thing, rēs; negotĭum.
thousand, mille; milia.
three, trēs, trĭa.
through, per.
time, tempus.
to, ad.
town, oppĭdum.
tribune, tribūnus.

twelfth, duodecĭmus, a, um.
twentieth, vīcēsĭmus.
twenty, vigīnti.
two, dŭo, ae, o.

U.

upon, in.
useful, ūtĭlis, e.

V.

valley, valles or is.
victory, victorĭa.
village, vīcus.

W.

wall, mūrus.
warn, monĕo.
who, *which*, *what*, *that*, qui, quae, quod; *who?* *which?* *what?* quis, quae, quid.
wing (of an army), cornū.
wise, sapiens.
wish, vŏlo.
with, cum.
woman, mulier.
wound, vulnĕro.

Y.

year, annus.
you, tū, vos.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

1. A noun or pronoun which is the subject of a finite verb must be in the nominative case. A. & S. 209, (a); H. 368; B. 205.

2. A predicate noun or pronoun with an intransitive or passive verb, referring to the same thing as its subject, must be in the same case. A. & S. 210; A. & G. 185; H. 362; B. 206.

3. A finite verb must agree with its subject in person and number. A. & S. 209, (b); A. & G. 204; H. 460; B. 287.

4. A noun or pronoun limiting another noun or pronoun signifying a different person or thing is in the genitive. A. & S. 211; A. & G. 213; H. 395; B. 226.

5. The indirect object is in the dative. A. &. S. 223; A. & G. 224; H. 384; B. 239.

6. Intransitive verbs signifying to favor, please, trust, assist, and their contraries, also to command, obey, serve, resist, threaten and be angry are followed by the dative. A. & S. 223, Rem. 2; A. & G. 227; H. 385; B. 241.

7. A noun or pronoun which is the object of a transitive verb in the active voice must be in the accusative. A. & S. 229; A. & G. 237; H. 371; B. 212.

8. A noun or pronoun denoting the cause, manner

or means of an action is put in the ablative without a preposition. A. & S. 247; A. & G. 245, 248; H. 416, 420; B. 257, 258.

9. Twenty-six prepositions are followed by the accusative. A. & S. 235; A. & G. 260; H. 433; B. 224.

10. Eleven prepositions are followed by the ablative; a (or ab, abs), absque, de; coram, palam, cum, ex (e); sine, tenus, pro and prae. A. & S. 241; A. & G. 260; H. 434; B. 178.

11. Four prepositions are followed by the accusative and ablative; in, sub, subter, super. A. & S. 195, 6; H. 435; B. 224.

12. In and sub denoting motion are followed by the accusative; denoting situation by the ablative. A. & S. 235, (2); A. & G. 259, f; H. 431, 1; B. 179.

13. The comparative degree when quam is omitted is followed by the ablative. A. & S. 256; A. & G. 247; H. 417; B. 261, R. 1.

14. Time how long is denoted by the accusative without a preposition. A. & S. 236; A. & G. 256; H. 379; B. 220.

15. Time when is denoted by the ablative without a preposition. A. & S. 253; A. & G. 256; H. 429; B. 251.

16. A noun and a participle are put in the ablative absolute to denote various adverbial relations. A. & S. 257; A. & G. 255; H. 431; B. 264.

17. An adjective must agree with the substantive which it limits in gender, number, and case. A. & S. 205; A. & G. 186; H. 438; B. 266.

18. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in person, number, and gender. A. &. S. 206; A. & G. 198; H. 445; B. 278.

19. A noun or pronoun limiting another noun or pronoun signifying the same person or thing is in the same case by apposition. A. & S. 204; A. & G. 183; H. 363, B. 265.

20. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative. A. & S. 239; A. & G. 240, f; H. 536; B. 225.

PROGRAMMES FOR PARSING.

1. Programme for Parsing Noun.

1. Species,
2. What declension,
3. Class,
4. Theme,
5. (Derivation),
6. Person,
7. Number,
8. Gender,
9. Case,
10. Construction,
11. Rule,
12. Decline.

2. Programme for Parsing Adjective.

1. Species,
2. What declension,
3. Class,
4. Theme,
5. (Derivation),
6. (Degree),
7. (Comparison),
8. Gender,
9. Number,
10. Case,
11. Construction,
12. Rule,
13. Decline.

3. Programme for Parsing Pronoun.

1. Species,
2. Class,
3. Theme,
4. Antecedent, agreement with in,
5. Person,
6. Number,
7. Gender,
8. Rule for agreement with antecedent,
9. Case,
10. Construction,
11. Rule,
12. Decline.

4. Programme for Parsing Verb.

1. Species,
2. What conjugation,
3. Regularity; (Deponency),
4. Transivity,
5. Theme,
6. Principal parts,
7. Stems,
8. Made on which stem,
9. (Derivation),
10. (Composition),
11. Analysis,
    1. Prefix,
    2. Stem,
    3. Connecting vowel,
    4. Tense sign,
    5. Termination.
12. Voice,
13. Mood,
14. Tense,
15. Person,
16. Number,
17. Construction,
18. Rule,
19. Conjugate,
20. Vary.

Note.—Steps enclosed in parenthesis may be omitted in parsing.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

1. Sound.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. Penult,—1. An accented penultimate vowel before a single consonant has the long sound.

EXCEPTIONS.—**sibi** and **tibi** are exceptions to this rule.

2. An accented penultimate vowel before two or more consonants has the short sound.

2. Antepenult,—An accented antepenultimate vowel before one or more consonants has the short sound.

EXCEPTIONS.—1. An accented *a*, *e*, or *o* before a single consonant followed by two vowels the first of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*, has the long sound.

2. An accented *u* before a single consonant has the long sound.

3. Accented vowel,—In all accented syllables an accented vowel *before another vowel* has the long sound.

ROMAN PRONUNCIATION.

1. Vowels,—1. *Long*

1. a as a in father.
2. e " e " they.
3. i " i " machine,
4. o " o " holy,
5. u " oo " boot.

2. *Short* = Long vowels shortened in time.

2. Diphthongs,—

1. æ as i in time.
2. œ " oy " boy.
3. au " ow " cow.
4. ei " ei " eight.
5. eu " ew " few.
6. ui " we.

3. Consonants,—

1. c and g are always hard.
2. s is " sibilant.
3. j " " y.
4. v " " w.
5. qu as in English.
6. bs = ps.
7. ch = k.
8. ph = f.

2. Accent.

1. Words of two syllables are accented on the penult.

2. In words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long it is accented; if short, the antepenult is accented.

3. Quantity.

1. General Rules,—

1. A vowel before two consonants, or before *j*, *x*, or *z*, is long by position.

2. A vowel before another vowel or *h* is short by position.

3. Diphthongs are long.

4. Contracted vowels are long.

2. Special Rules,—

A. & S. 284–301; A. & G. 346–354; H. 579–595; B. 338.

4. Syllabification.

1. Every vowel or diphthong forms a syllable.

2. A single consonant before or after an accented vowel is joined to the accented vowel except after the penult.

EXCEPTIONS.—1. A single consonant after an accented *a*, *e*, or *o* before two vowels the first of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*, is joined to the vowel following the accent.

2. A single consonant after an accented *u* is joined to the following vowel.

3. Two consonants between two vowels are separated.

GENERAL EXCEPTION.—A mute followed by *l* or *r* is treated as a single consonant.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR LATIN VERBS.

Stems.

- Imperfect tenses of both voices are made on present stem.
- Perfect tenses of active voice are made on the perfect stem.
- Perfect tenses of passive voice, fut. act. and pass. infin., fut. act. part., and supines are made on supine stem.

Connecting Vowels.

- **Char. of Conj.**
  - Connecting vowel of first conjugation ..... ā
  - " " second " ..... ē
  - " " third " ..... ĕ or ĭ
  - " " fourth " ..... ī
- **Con. Vowels of Pres. Sub.**
  - First conjugation change ā of pres. indic. to e, = ... e
  - Second conjugation to ē of pres. indic. add a, = ... ea
  - Third conjugation change ĭ of pres. indic. to a, = ... a
  - Fourth conjugation to ī of pres. indic. add a, = ... ia
- **Con. Vowels of Perfect Tenses.**
  - Active.
    - Perf. indic. (except third plu. ē), pluper. sub. and perf. infin ..... ī
    - All others ..... ĕ
  - Passive ..... none
- Connecting vowel of fut. act. infin. and fut. act. part ..... u

Tense Signs.

- **Indicative Mood.**
  - **Imperf. Tenses.**
    - Present ..... none
    - Imperfect ..... ba
    - Future ..... Of I. and II. C.'s, bi
    - (Except third per. plu. act. and pass., bu, first sing. pass., bo, and sec'd sing. pass., be.) III. and IV. C.'s none
  - **Perfect Tenses.**
    - Perfect ..... none
    - Pluperfect ..... ra
    - Future perfect ..... ri
- **Subj. Mood.**
  - **Imperf. Tenses.**
    - Present ..... none
    - Imperfect ..... re
  - **Perfect Tenses.**
    - Perfect ..... ri
    - Pluperfect ..... sse

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR LATIN VERBS—Continued.

Terminations.

Personal or Finite.

Indic. and Subj.

Regular.

Active.

	1st person.	2d person.	3d person.
Singular	o or m	s	t
Plural	mus	tis	nt

Passive.

Singular	r	ris or re	tur
Plural	mur	mini	ntur

Irregular.

Perf. act. indic.

Singular	i	sti	t
Plural	mus	stis	runt or re

Perfect Passive.

Indic.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.
Perfect.	Sing.	us	a	um, sum, &c.
	Plu.	i	ae	a, sumus, &c.
Pluperfect.	Sing.	us	a	um, eram, &c.
	Plu.	i	ae	a, eramus, &c.
Future perfect.	Sing.	us	a	um, ero, &c.
	Plu.	i	ae	a, erimus, &c.

Subj.

Perfect.	Sing.	us	a	um, sim, &c.
	Plu.	i	ae	a, simus, &c.
Pluperfect.	Sing.	us	a	um, essem, &c.
	Plu.	i	ae	a, essemus, &c.

Imperative.

Present.

Active.

Singular, second person	characteristic vowel
Plural, "	te

Passive.

Singuar, "	re
Plural, "	mini

Future.

Active.

Singular, second and third person	to
Plural, second person	tote
Plural, third person	nto

Passive.

Singular, second and third person	tor
Plural, third person	ntor

Terminations.

Impersonal or Infinite.

- **Infinitives.**
  - **Act.**
    - Present ..... re
    - Perfect ..... sse
    - Future ..... rus, a, um, esse
  - **Pass.**
    - Present ..... ri, except in III. Conj. i
    - Perfect ..... us, a, um, esse
    - Future ..... um, iri
- **Participles.**
  - **Act.**
    - Present ..... ns (Decline like prndens.)
    - Future ..... rus, a, um (Decline like bonus.)
  - **Pass.**
    - Perfect ..... us, a, um (Decline like bonus.)
    - Future ..... ndus, a, um (Decline like bonus.)
- **Gerunds.**
  - Genitive ..... ndi
  - Dative ..... ndo
  - Accusative ..... ndum
  - Ablative ..... ndo
- **Supines.**
  - Acc., Act., or former ..... um
  - Abl., Pass., or latter ..... u

ERRATA.

WORDS OMITTED FROM THE VOCABULARIES IN THE FIRST EDITION.

LATIN—ENGLISH.

A.

ălĭus, a, ud, *adj., another*

C.

commŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a,* (con, movĕo), *to move, excite.*
conscrĭbo, ĕre, scrīpsi, scrīptum, *a,* (con, scribo), *to enlist, enroll.*

E.

enim, *conj., for.*

F.

fert, *carries.*

L.

lĭbĕri, ōrum, *m, children*
littĕra, ae, *f, letter.*

M.

măgister, tri, *m, master.*
magnus, a, um, *adj.,* (*comp.* major, *sup.* maximus), *great.*
mājor, majus, *adj.* (*comp.*, of magnus), *greater.*
mănus, us, *f, hand; band.*
mărĭtĭmus, a um, *adj., maratime, belonging to the sea.*
mătĕrĭa, ae, *f, material.*
mātrĭmōnĭum, i, *n, matrimony, marriage.*
maxĭme, *adv.* (maximus) *especially, very.*
maxĭmus, a, um, *adj.,* (*sup.*, of magnus), *greatest.*
mĕlĭor, mĕlĭus, *adj.* (*comp.*, of bonus), *better.*
mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f, memory, remembrance.*
Mĕnăpĭi, ŏrum, *m,* a people of Belgic Gaul.
mensis, is, *m, month.*
mercātor, ōris, *m, trader, merchant.*
mīles, ĭtis, *m, soldier.*
mīlĭtāris, e, *adj., military.*
mille, *adj., num., indecl., thousand, pl.,* **milia, ĭum.**
mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, *a, to send.*
mŏnĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, *a, to warn.*
mons, montis, *m, mountain.*
mŏra, ae, *f, delay.*
mors, mortis, *f, death.*
Mŏsa, ae, *m.* the river Meuse.
mŏvĕo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *a, to move.*
mŭlĭer, ĕris, *f, woman.*
multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f, multitude.*
multus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.*, plus., *n, sup.*, plurimus), *much, pl. many.*
mūnĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, *a, to fortify.*
mūrus, i, *m, wall.*

N.

nŭmĕrus, i, *m, number: multitude.*

WORDS OMITTED FROM THE VOCABULARIES.

O.

octo, *adj., num., card, indecl., eight.*

Q.

quaerunt, *ask.*

R.

rēspondĕo, ēre, spondi, sponsum, *a* (**re, spondeo**), *to answer.*

S.

Sēquăna, ae, *f*, a river of Gaul (now the *Seine*).

ENGLISH—LATIN.

A.

advances, **venit.**
appoints, **dicit.**
ask, **quaernut.**

B.

burns, **incendit.**

C.

convenes, **convocat.**

D.

defends, **defendit.**
destroy, **vastant.**

E.

embassador, **lēgātus.**

F.

form, **instrŭunt.**

G.

goes, **it.**

I.

inflict, **consciscunt.**

L.

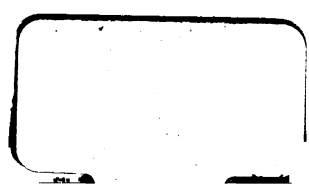
line of battle, **ăcĭēs.**
love, **amant.**

P.

please, **placent.**
possess, **habent.**

R.

respond, **respondunt.**
responds, **respondit.**

T.

ten, **decem.**
third, **tertĭus, a, um.**
tries, **temptat.**